The New-York Times.

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FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORTH BRITON AT QUEBEC.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

PEACE!

Sudden Conclusion of the Italian War!

Treaty of Peace Signed Between France and Austria.

Foundation of an Italian Confederation, Under the Presidency of the Pope.

LOMBARDY ANNEXED TO SARDINIA.

Venice Retained by the Austrian Emperor.

Effect of the News on the Money Markets.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 96 1-2.

FURTHER POINT, Sunday, July 24.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool at 9½ o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst., arrived off this Point at a very early hour this morning. Her dates are four days later than those already received.

The *North Briton* discharged her pilot at the Belle Buoy, Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., July 13. Has had head wind nearly the entire passage. On Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 1:25 P. M., saw a large iceberg and continued to see icebergs all the afternoon. At night a thick fog set in: we proceeded on our course very slowly. Soon after 2 o'clock, on the morning o the 21st., the fog cleared away, when immense icebergs hove in sight in all directions. At about 4 o'clock the whole Atlantic ahead of us, as far as we could see, was covered with fields of ice, presenting apparently a perfect barrier to our progress westward.

The course of the ship was accordingly immediately changed to the South, and we steamed along in that direction until a passage was discovered through the ice, when the steamer was again headed westward. At one time, in the afternoon of the 21st, there were fifty-six icebergs in sight. We entered the Straits of Belle Isle at 6 P.M. on Thursday, and on that evening saw many icebergs in the Straits. At one time seventeen were in sight. Early on Friday morning, we saw two icebergs, which had forced their way through the Straits. We were in the vicinity of ice for more than thirty-six hours, during a part of which time the temperature was only five degrees above freezing point.

Among the passengers by the *North Briton* is Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, who has accomplished the object of his visit to Europe.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 11th instant.

The steamship *New-York* left Southampton for New-York on the 12th instant.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Circumstances Attending the Conclusion of the Armistice—Proclamation of Napoleon to his Army, &c.

The Paris *Moniteur* gives the following explanation of the circumstances attending the armistice between France and Austria:

"The great neutral Powers exchanged communications, with the object of offering their mediation to the belligerents, whose first act was to be an armistice, but the endeavor to bring about this result was not successful until some days ago, when the French fleet was about to begin hostilities against Venice, and a new conflict before Verona was imminent. The Emperor of France, faithful to his sentiments of moderation, and anxious to prevent the useless effusion of blood, did not hesitate to assure himself whether the disposition of the Emperor of Austria was conformable to his own. It was a sacred duty for the two Emperors immediately to suspend hostilities which mediation could render objectless. The Emperor of Austria having shown similar intentions, the armistice was concluded."

The two Emperors had an interview at Villa-Franca on the morning of the 11th. The Emperor of Austria was accompanied by Generals HESS, GRAMME, KELLNER, KOLLONSTEIN, ROMING, SCHLITTER, and others of his staff.

TURIN, Monday, July 11.

An official bulletin publishes the text of the armistice. Besides the articles already known it is stated that the belligerent, armies will keep the positions they now occupy. The railways to Verona, Peschiera and Mantua may, during the armistice, be used to carry provisions to those fortresses.

Peschiera and Mantua are being provisioned, and the provisioning of Verona will be completed in two days.

The works offensive and defensive of Peschiera are to remain in their present state.

The Convention is signed by Marshal VAILLANT, and Generals MARTINPRAY, DELLA ROCCA, HESS and MURDOFF.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has issued the following order of the day.

"VALLEGGIO, July 10.—SOLDIERS! An armistice was concluded on the 8th inst. between the belligerent parties, to extend to the 15th of August. This truce will permit you to rest after your glorious labors, and to recover, if necessary, new strength to conclude the work which you have so g'oriously inaugurated by your courage and resolution. I am about to return to Paris, and shall leave the provisional command of the army to Marshal VAILLANT; but as soon as the hour of combat will have struck you will see me again in your midst, to partake of your dangers."

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says that it was believed there that the British Government had brought about the armistice.

Another authority says that the Prince Regent of Prussia took the initiatory in suggesting the armistice.

The Vienna *Gazette* says of the armistice that an autograph letter addressed by the Emperor NAPOLEON to the Emperor of Austria, led to the negotiations, the result of which was a five weeks' Armistice.

A Verona telegraph dispatch says that the Armistice was concluded after repeated requests from the French, and after their consent had been obtained to all the conditions asked by Austria.

Count CAVOUR had again left Turin for the headquarters of the allied armies.

The gun-boats destined for the bombardment of Peschiera have been launched on the Lake de Garda.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says that typhus fever raged in both the camps in Italy, and that ten to eleven thousand were attacked with it in the allied army.

It was said that NAPOLEON'S plan for revolutionizing Hungary and Transylvania was disapproved of by Russia.

It was reported that Kossuth was to propose a monarchical government for Hungary.

A Trieste telegram says that the Austrian war steamer *Curtatone*, backed by the garrison of the fortress, sustained a successful contest on the 7th in the channel of the Zara with the French frigate *Impetuse*.

The French Squadron was sailing on the 8th towards Pola.

TRIESTE, July 11.

Fourteen war steamers were at Lussino yesterday

CONCLUSION OF PEACE.

Details of the Arrangement—Comments of the English Journals.

[*By telegraph from London to Liverpool.*]

The result of the interview between the Emperor of France and the Emperor of Austria was the concluding of a Peace.

The following is the telegram from NAPOLEON to the Empress announcing the fact:

VALLEGIO, Monday, July 11.

Peace is signed between the Emperor of Austria and myself. The bases of peace are: The Italian Confederation under the honorary presidency of the Pope; the Emperor of Austria concedes his rights in Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who transfers them to the King of Sardinia; the Emperor of Austria preserves Venice, but she will form an integral part of the Italian Confederation.

This dispatch was bulletined on the Paris Bourse on the 12th, and the funds rose 2½ per cent.; the closing quotations are not menfioned, but were about 70f.

The news did not transpire in London till after the official closing hour for Consols, so that its full effect is not known; sales were made late in the day at 96⅜.

The *Daily News'* City Article says that the Funds on Tuesday opened quiet, and business remained stagnant until about 2 o'clock, when Consols were quoted ¼ per cent. lower than on Monday; influential buyers who are believed to act on good foreign information, then came forward, and by 3 o'clock a rise of ⅜ per cent. had taken place; between 3 and 4, and at a still later hour, increased buoyancy prevailed owing to telegrams from Paris announcing an official declaration of Peace, and an advance of two per cent. in the Rentes. Consols finally left off three-fourths per cent. higher than on Monday, and seven-eighths per cent. above the lowest point of the day. The other classes of securities responded in the afternoon to the buoyancy of the funds. In the discount market, on Tuesday, the supply of money was plentiful, and the best bills were taken at 2¼ per cent. The Peace is expected to stimulate commercial enterprise, and to lead to a higher value of money.

The tendency of the foreign exchange this afternoon, in some instances, was rather adverse. Bills on Holland and Hamburg were quoted slightly lower. The principal demand, however, was for paper on St. Petersburgh and Austria, for which quotations considerably less favorable to this country were established. There was no alteration of importance in the produce market, but as regards sugar and some other articles, firmness prevailed. Silk market strong, it being anticipated the numerous buyers who have been deferred from operations by the war will now come forward.

The *Times'* City Article says several large purchases took place, and Consols speedily improved nearly one per cent.; the tendency in that direction being greatly stimulated by the fact that nearly all the speculators operating had been for a fall, and that there was, consequently, a rush to buy back on any terms. There were no bullion operations at the Bank on Tuesday. The supply of money increases with the payment of the dividends; and the impression that the Bank minimum may be reduced on Thursday, assisted the funds in their upward movement.

The *Daily News* affirms that the just hope and expectations of Italy are deceived. It adds: "History will call the Emperor to a strict account for having made war on false pretensions and signed a mock and selfish peace—a peace that leaves Austria impregnably fortified in Northern Italy; that connects Central Italy to the patronage of the Pope and to the constant menace of military intervention on the part of the Pope's patrons and protectors; that takes no account of the welfare of the people, and substitutes for National Independence a Confederation under lock and key of Austrian garrisons. The Emperor of France has sown the seeds of future wars, and the closer we examine the pretended pacification the more futile and iniquitous it appears."

The *Morning Post* contends that the soul of the Treaty agreed upon is the Nationality guaranteed under every variety of local Government in a Confederation of the Italian States. The Emperor of Austria is to be King of Venetia solely as an internal member of the Confederation; he will rule less than 3,000,000 Italians, and will be controlled by a Confederation ruling not less than 26,000,000. The Pope is shorn virtually of his temporal supremacy; he is deprived of the substance, but keeps the shadow.

The *Times* says that Venice must hope that her independence will not be a mere name, and that the influence of France and Austria united will not be more unbearable than that of Austria singly. The Romans must hope that the Italian Confederacy under the honorary presidency of the Pope, will be nothing like any Government they have hitherto known. The Papal States are left as they were, but with a master somewhat greater than before; he is honorary President of the Italian Confederation and Gen. GUYON holds the sword at his side. The King of Naples is made a member of the Conferation, and has to learn the worth of that honor and its import. Europe has to welcome a new power—the Italian Confederation, older in dignity if not in time. England has nothing to do but lock on. Austria is somewhat humbled, but relieved of a difficulty. Sardinia is aggrandized with a province that mistrusts her, and a neighbor that has earned an imperishable and inexhaustible claim to her gratitude. The Grand Dukes, we suppose, are once more to be reinstated in their thrones. France has now the game in her own hands. She has Europe before her. She can raise all Italy, and half the Austrian Empire against those Germans whom she has so often beaten—yet on the very summit of her ambition she renounces. France has spent fifty million sterling, and 50,000 men, only to give Milan a Piedmontese instead of an Austrian master, and to establish the Pope in a temporal dignity even beyond his imagination, and capable of extension. Is all this real? The Emperor's game must be a very long one.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 11th, the Government guarantee to the Red Sea Telegraph Company was debated on a motion to postpone the confirmation of the guarantee. It was generally conceded that it was too late to cancel the contract, and the motion to postpone was rejected, and the action of the House of Lords in the matter was agreed to.

Mr. DISRAELI inquired whether the Government had received information on the subject of the Armistice, whether it was a mere military intervention or whether it involved any prospect of negotiations for peace?

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said nothing appeared on the face of the armistice to indicate that it applied to anything but military purposes. It was, however, for five weeks, and he trusted that during that interval the belligerent Powers would be ready to propose terms by which hostilities will be ended. The Government had no exclusive information, but expected dispatches soon.

General PEEL announced that the entire military force in the country on the 1st of June, was 100,600, including the embodied militia. On the 12th, Lord WODEHOUSE in the House of Lords, and Lord RUSSELL in the Commons, read NAPOLEON'S telegram, announcing peace. The latter added, that although there was an idea that the Emperor of the French would demand Savoy as a compensation for the expenses of war, "he had made no demand, and desired no addition to France." Loud and prolonged cheers greeted this announcement.

The Commons agreed to the Lords' amendment to the Atlantic Telegraph bill, Mr. LAING having explained the conditions of the Government guarantee, as already known. Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that the Government had come to no determination in respect to the acceptance of the Fejee Islands.

The select Committee to inquire into the Pocket and Telegraph Contracts was appointed.

The last grand review and sham fight of the season had taken place at Aldershot, in the presence of the Queen and Royal Family, who remained at the camp several days.

The *Shipping Gazette* believes that the Australian mail contract has been given to Mr. LEVER, of the Galway line. Efforts were making to get Milford Haven made a port of arrival and departure for these mails.

The following is the Committee appointed to advise the Atlantic Telegraph Company on their new cable: Mr. Robert Stephenson, Mr. Brunel, Mr. E. Clark, Mr. Bidder, Prof. Wheatstone, Dr. W. A. Miller and Mr. Longridge. Mr. Latimore Clark is the new Engineer of the Company.

The question of the Panama and Australian Mail contract will be one of the first laid before the Committee on Contracts, now about to assemble.

The Australian mail is now nine days over-due.

FRANCE.

The Paris journals generally regarded the armistice as indicative of peace.

The Paris flour and wheat market was dull and lower. The provision market was also declining.

PRUSSIA.

It was reported at Berlin that the Emperor of Russia would shortly arrive there to attend a family conference to decide, after the abdication of the King, whether the crown shall be conferred on the Prince Regent or on his son, PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly had elected a President of the Swiss Confederation for 1860, in the person of Councillor TRECHERossEN. M. KUCHELN was chosen Vice-President, and M. ZIEGLER reelected Chief of the Military General Staff.

NAPLES.

Two hundred soldiers, fifty of whom were Swiss revolted on the 7th at Naples, and left Fort Carmish for the purpose of rousing other troops to revolt, in which they failed. On arriving at the Champ de Mars all the Swiss and native troops who remained faithful met them with a discharge of artillery, and forty insurgents were killed and disabled.

It was stated that FILANGIERI had resigned the Presidency of the Council, but that the King had urged him to continue in office. He and the King had adopted a basis for important measures.

TURKEY.

The Turkish steamers *Silistria* and *Kars* are reported lost. The former had 350 passengers for Constantinople, 77 of whom perished. The Turkish crew assassinated and plundered the Christians during the salvage. The *Kars* had 300 passengers from Constantinople, and had not been heard of.

The Persians were said to be actively preparing in anticipation of war with Turkey.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta mails of June 3 and Hong Kong May 21 had reached England.

The Indian Government is said to have decided to permit all European troops who might desire it to receive their discharge and free passage to Great Britain, thus removing all grounds of complaint. It was expected that thousands would avail themselves of the offer.

The rebel force was gradually diminishing.

Produce had improved at Calcutta, but was dull. Exchange, 2s. 3¼d. Freights active and firm to London; to other ports unchanged. Imports dull.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London *Times* says that Mr. WARD, the new American Minister, has left here for Shanghai in the steamer *Powhatan*, where he will be joined by Mr. BRUCE, who, with Admiral HOPE, proceeds northward very shortly. Nothing is yet known as to the intentions of the French Minister, who is at Macao. It is understood that the English and American Ministers will proceed to Pekin, and it is hoped their reception will be a friendly one.

The Americans have chartered a light draught English steamer to carry their flag up the Peiho.

The gun-boat expedition had started for Macao.

Exchanges had slightly advanced and imports had been more active. Tea was firm, but quiet, in all the markets.

The American steamers, *Mississippi*, *Powhatan* and *Toiwan* were at Shanghae.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 13.

The market remained firm, and the advance noted in the *Africa's* advices was fully maintained, when the *North Briton* left. The sales for the three days footed up 32,000 bales, of which speculators took 4,000, and exporters 3,000 bales. The quotations were 7 1-16d. for New-Orleans middling, and 6 13-16d. for upland.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

The advices from Manchester continued favorable. Yarns were buoyant, at a slight advance; Cloths, however, remained quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKETS.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. note favorable weather for the growing crops. BREADSTUFFS were dull. Flour very dull, and offered at lower rates. The quotations were 10@13. Wheat had advanced 1d.@2d., but was dull. Western red, 7s. 6d.@9s. 3d.; ditto white, 9s.@9s. 9d.; Southern white, 10s.@11s. Corn dull, but no material change in prices. Mixed and yellow, 5s. 10d.@6s. 3d.; white, 7s.@7s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF heavy at nominal prices. PORK also heavy, and declined slightly on all sorts. BACON dull and inactive. LARD dull, but steady. TALLOW declined a trifle.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN steady at 3s. 10d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, and selling at 38s. SUGAR firm. COFFEE firm. RICE quiet. ASHES—Pots firm at a trifling advance, and selling at 27s. 6d @28s.; Pearls quiet at 28s.

LONDON MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS declined. WHEAT dull and declined 2s.@4s. SUGAR buoyant and advanced 6d.@1s. COFFEE firm at a slight advance on Ceylon. RICE heavy. TALLOW dull at 54s. LINSEED OIL 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Before the Peace news transpired Consols were at 95¾@96 for money, and 95¾@95⅞ for the account. Money was unchanged.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Sales had been made of Illinois Central Shares at 37½@37 discount; Illinois Central 7 per cent. Bonds of 1875, 77; New-York Central 6s, 84; New York Central 7s, 94; Erie Railroad Bonds of 1862, 21; Pennsylvania Central Railroad Second Mortgage, 94½.

CHILD KILLED.—A child (name not known) was accidentally killed on board the steamer *Josephine Wooster*, near High Bridge, early last evening, by falling beneath the walking beam.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

THE MAILS BY THE TENNESSEE.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Decrees Secularizing the Church Property.

IMPORTANT STATE PAPERS.

By the arrival of the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans we obtain possession of our files and correspondence from Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico.

The details of news, of which we have had but a telegraphic synopsis, are of the highest interest.

A few moments before the *Tennessee* left Vera Cruz, private advices were received from the City of Mexico to the effect that the Government of MIRAMON was preparing to issue $18,000,000 of paper money.

Also it was stated from the capital that the same Government was about to raise a forced loan on all the native inhabitants of the country, in sums varying from $9 to $500 each individual.

Tepic has fallen into the hands of the Liberals, after being the only port held by MIRAMON for some time past.

The Tuspan and Tecolutla coast has been visited by a violent hurricane, and several vessels have been lost.

The French bark *Anahuac* has also been lost off Tampico bar. The cargo was saved in a damaged condition.

The steamer *Marquis de Havana*, from Havana, experienced heavy weather on her voyage to Vera Cruz, and threw part of her cargo, mostly wax, overboard.

Advices had reached Vera Cruz that the revolutionists of Yucatan had quietly dispersed to their homes, after the capture of ex-GOV. BARRERA, and that the revolution was believed to be over.

The city and harbor of Vera Cruz were still healthy, nor was there the slightest signs of the appearance of the vomito among the shipping.

Among recent decrees of the Juarez Government is one declaring the late Baron VON HUMBOLDT *benemerito* of the Republic, and providing for a marble statue of him to be executed in Italy, and erected in the College of Mines in the City of Mexico.

Gen. DEGOLLADO, who had resigned the portfolio of War to resume command of the army, had hastened to the north, meeting at Tampico with a most enthusiastic reception.

The conducta, whose various fortunes have attracted so much interest, reached Vera Cruz on the 26th June. It brought $4,260,263.

Fourth of July was duly observed at Vera Cruz. The fortress of Concepcion fired three salutes, at sunrise, at noon, and at evening, and the national flag was displayed on all the fortifications. The *Saratoga*, as well as the English, French and Spanish men-of-war at Sacrificios, also fired their three salutes in honor of the day.

The circular issued by the Liberal Government in regard to church property and other promised reforms

1. Cuts asunder Church and State by prohibiting the clergy from holding any civil offices, and throws them upon the voluntary contributions of the laity for support.

2. It nationalizes all the church property of Mexico, except the houses of worship, the nunneries, cemeteries, &c., actually occupied for religious worship and teaching.

3. It orders the sale of all the secular property of the Church, within a given time, and gives a liberal time to pay it in.

4. It curtails the national expenditures by discontinuing many unnecessary foreign missions, &c.

5. It abolishes interior customhouses and interior taxes on imports and exports.

The promulgation of this circular created great excitement in Vera Cruz, and all seem to approve of it.

The Decree of Secularization.

The following is the decree issued by the Constitutional Government, at Vera Cruz, declaring the property of the Church transferred to the nation:

I, BENITO JUAREZ, Constitutional President *ad interim* of the Mexican United States, to all the inhabitants make known that, with the unanimous accord of the Council of Ministers, and considering

That the principal motive of the actual war, prompted and sustained by the clergy, is to complete the emancipation of that body from the control of the civil authority:

That when the civil authority has sought, by favoring the clergy, to enhance its income, the clergy, in order to disclaim the sovereign authority, has refused even its own benefit:

That when the sovereign power, by lending force to the mandates of the clergy themselves in respect to parochial dues, has sought to remove the popular odium which curtailed the proper emoluments of the Church, the clergy appeared to prefer the loss of all rather than submit to any law:

That as the determination upon this point expressed by the Metropolitan proves that the clergy can support itself in Mexico, as it does elsewhere, without the civil law regulating its pacts and agreements with the devout:

That, if at previous times there was room for any one to doubt that the clergy has been a steadfast obstacle in the way of the establishment of public peace, to-day all men recognize that it is in a state of overt rebellion against the sovereign authority:

That in misapplying the legacies and gifts which the pious have intrusted to them for sacred objects, the clergy turns them to the public destruction, by sustaining and rendering daily more sanguinary the fratricidal quarrel which it set afoot in disowning the legitimate authority, and denying that the republic could constitute itself into any form that the majority selected:

That means of every sort having thus far been ineffectual to put an end to a war which must ruin the State, to leave longer in the hands of its sworn enemies the means they have so grosely abused would amount to abetting their guilt:

That it is an imprescriptible duty to put in force all means that may save the situation and society:

Have thought fit to decree as follows:

ARTICLE 1. All the property which the secular and regular clergy has under various titles administered, whether it be in the form of lands, claims, or securities, and whatever the name or application, is the property of the State.

2. A special law shall determine the manner and form of bringing into the treasury of the nation all the property referred to in the preceding article.

3. There shall be perfect independence between affairs of State and affairs purely ecclesiastic. The Government shall limit itself to protecting with its authority the public services of the Catholic religion, as well as of all others.

4. The ministers of worship, for the administration of the sacraments, and the minor functions of the priesthood, are authorized to receive the voluntary offerings presented them, and to agree freely with the persons employing them as to the indemnification which should be paid them for the service they render. Neither the offerings nor the stipend shall be of a permanent or funded nature.

5. All orders of regular religious, which exist throughout the Republic, whatever may be the denomination or vows with which they were instituted, as well as all archicofradias, associations, congregations, or brotherhoods, annexed to religious communities, as cathedral, parish, or any other churches, are suppressed.

6. The foundation or erection of new convents of regulars, of archicofadias, associations, congregations, or religious brotherhoods, whatever may be the style and the form they may assume for themselves, are prohibited. Equally prohibited is the use of the garb or habits of the suppressed orders.

7. In ordaining by this law the reduction of the regular ecclesiastics of the suppressed orders to secular clergy, it is decreed that like the latter they shall be subject to the ecclesiastical ordinary respectively, in whatever concerns the exercise of their ministry.

8. To each one of the regular ecclesiastics of the suppressed orders, who shall not resist the provisions of this law, there shall be paid by Government the sum of $500 once only. Those of this class of regular ecclesiastics, who, through infirmity or advanced age, are physically incapacitated for the service of the ministry, in addition to this sum of $500, shall receive a fund already determined, of $3,000, to be applied to their proper support. Of both sums they shall be at liberty to dispose freely, as of their own property.

9. The monks of the suppressed orders may take away to their future residences the furniture and utensils which they have had for their personal uses at the convent.

10. The images, decorations and sacred vessels of the churches of the suppressed orders, shall be delivered by formal inventory to the diocesan bishops.

11. The Governor of each District and the Governors of the States, at the request of the most Reverend Archbishop and of the Reverend Diocesan Bishops, shall designate the temples of the suppressed regulars which they desire to be preserved for divine service, specifying previously and minutely the necessity and utility of the house.

12. The books, printed or manuscript, the pictures, antiquities and other objects belonging to the suppressed religious communities, shall be applied to the museums, lyceums, libraries and other public establishments.

13. The regular ecclesiastics of the suppressed orders, who, at the end of fifteen days after the promulgation of this law in any place, shall continue in the use of the habit, or living in community, shall have no claim to the aliotment named in Art. 8; and if, after said fifteen days fixed by this article, they assemble at any place in prosecution of their communal life, they shall be immediately expelled from the Republic.

14. The convents of nuns, actually existing, may continue to exist so long as they observe the economical regimen of their cloisters. Those convents of nuns who have been subject to the spiritual jurisdiction of any of the suppressed regulars, shall be placed under that of their respective diocesan Bishops.

15. Every nun, who shall withdraw from the cloister, shall receive on leaving the sum with which she may have endowed the convent, as her portion, as well as those arising from her paraphernalia, or acquired from private donations, or that she may properly have obtained from any pious donation. The nuns of the mendicant orders who have brought nothing to their monasteries, shall, nevertheless, receive $500, upon leaving the cloister. The sums received, whether as endowment or as pension, shall be entirely at the disposal of the recipient.

16. The political and judicial authorities of the place shall attend to furnishing every species of assistance to nuns renouncing the cloister, in order to realize the endowment, and insure the payment of the sum fixed in the previous article.

17. Every nun shall preserve the capital, which she gave as her endowment, upon her admission to the convent. This capital shall be invested in rural or City mortgages, by means of a formal writing operative in her favor individually.

18. To each of the convents of nuns shall be left a sufficient capital, which, with its other means, shall suffice for the repair of its buildings, for the expenses of the festivals of its proper patron, of the Nativity of our Lord, of Holy Week, of Corpus Christi, of the Resurrection, and of All Saints, and for other expenses of the community. The superiors and chaplains of the several convents shall frame estimates of these expenses, which shall be presented within fifteen days following the publication of this law to the governor of the district, or to the governors of the respective States, for their revision and approval.

19. All other property of said convents shall pass into the general treasury of the nation, in conformity to the provisions of Article 1 of this law.

20. The nuns who remain in the cloister may dispose of their several endowments, devising them freely in the form prescribed by law for all persons. In case that no will is made, and in defect of any relative capable of receiving the inheritance as heir-at-law, the endowment shall escheat to the public treasury.

21. The schools of novices attached to the convents of the female religious shall be perpetually closed. The actual novices are forbidden to profess, and upon leaving the school shall carry with them whatever gifts they brought to the convent.

22. Any disposition which shall be made of the property mentioned in this law and which shall be executed by any individual of the clergy, or by any other person who shall not have received the express authority of the Constitutional Government, shall be void and of no effect. The purchaser, whether a native or a foreigner, shall be obliged to restore the property purchased, or its value, and to pay beside a fine of five per cent. upon said value. The notary sanctioning such contract shall be deposed and perpetually disqualified for his public functions; and the witnesses, and others instrumental in the transaction, shall suffer the penalty of from one to four years of imprisonment.

23. All those who either directly or indirectly resist, or in any manner whatsoever hinder the fulfillment of the injunctions of this law, shall be either expelled from the Republic, or handed over to the judicial authority, according to the gravity of their offence in the eyes of the Government. In the latter case they shall be tried and punished as conspirators. And no pardon shall be operative to relieve sentences in such instances, when pronounced by competent tribunals.

24. All the penalties imposed by this law shall be rendered effective by the judicial officers of the nation or by the political officers of the States, a statement of the facts being immediately submitted to the General Government.

25. The Governor of the District and the Governors of the State shall mutually confer with each other and with this Government, as to the measures that may be proper for the punctual enforcement of the law.

It is therefore ordered to be printed, published, and communicated to all whom it may concern.

Given in the palace of the General Government, in Vera Cruz, the 12th day of July. 1859.

BENITO JUAREZ.

MELCHOR OCAMPO,
President of the Cabinet, Minister of Government, charged with the dispatch of Relations and of War and the Marine.

LIC. MANUEL RUIZ,
Minister of Justice, of Ecclesiastical Affairs, and of Public Instruction.

MIGUEL LERDO DE TEJADO,
Minister of Hacienda, charged with the Department of Fomento.

Second Decree Directing the Execution of the Law of Secularization.

MINISTRY OF THE TREASURY AND OF PUBLIC CREDIT.—BENITO JUAREZ, Constitutional President *ad interim* of the Republic to the citizens of Mexico; to wit:

In order that the occupation of the goods spoken of in the law of the 12th instant, may contribute efficaciously to the subdivision of the territorial property of the State, and produce a beneficial result for the nation, which is the great end of the reform involved in that law, I have resolved with the unanimous consent of the Cabinet to decree as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The seizure of the property restored to the domain of the nation by the aforesaid law, shall be effected in the federal district at a special office to be established by the Government for that purpose, and in each State at the chief offices of the Treasury, assisted by the principal administrations and collectorships of the taxes in their respective districts.

2. The day after the publication of this law in each place in which any of the said property may exist, the first political authority shall name the Commissioner or Commissioners who may be thought necessary, in order that they may proceed at once, in company with a notary or two witnesses to collect from the attorney, syndic, manager or steward in charge of such property all writings, books of accounts, and other documents relating to the interests of which they have had charge within the State in which they may happen to be found, as well as all specie on the spot, making inventory of the same, to be signed by the said officers and by the notary or witnesses.

3. If the said attornies syndics, stewards or messengers are unwilling to sign the inventories mentioned in the above article, or in any way refuse to further the duties therein prescribed, the chief political authority shall send for them and put them into the hands of the fiscal judge, to be tried for their disobedience to the laws, and their unjust detention of the public property. In the cases mentioned by this article, or in which resistance shall be offered, the Commissioner will proceed alone with the notary and witnesses requesting the assistance of the police or the armed force, provided such assistance be required.

4. The Commissioners shall go on without interruption, giving daily information of all things done in the discharge of their duty, to the authority by which they shall be named; and when all shall have been completed they shall render an exact account of their services with the inventories, to the special office mentioned in article 1; which shall then take charge of all property received for the account of the nation, and to be disposed of in conformity with the provisions of the law.

5. The political authorities shall also name one or two competent persons who, within the exact term of eight days, shall make plans for the division of the edifices occupied by all suppressed communities, and submit the same for the approval of the aforesaid authority. From these plans shall be excluded only those temples which are reserved by the Government for the performance of divine worship, according to article 11 of the law of the 12th inst.; and these plans of division having been once approved, the resulting fractions shall be separately valued.

6. This evaluation made, the said fractions shall be disposed of at public sale; the sales being verified in the Federal Districts by the chief of the new Government Office, or persons named by him; and in the several States by the chiefs of the treasury, agencies, managers, or receivers of taxes.

7. Notice of these sales shall be given, with a delay of nine days; three days after this term being given at intervals of one day each for the verification of the three transactions. These notices shall be published in the chief place of the department in which the lots and buildings are situated, with a clear and express designation of all the property to be disposed of; its value, and the time, place and how, at which the three transactions will take place. Publication to be made in the usual places and in the official gazette, if such exists.

8. In such sales all will be recognized as good which shall offer one-third part of the purchase money in cash, and another third in bonds of the recognized national debt of whatever denomination. The requisition of one third part in cash will be invariable, and those will be regarded as the best bids which offer the largest share of national bonds.

9. The sale shall be concluded at the first transaction, if an admissible bid be then made; and if no such bid be made in the course of the three offerings, the proper officers shall accept the first admissible private bid that shall be made them.

10. Payment in all sales made conformably to the above regulations, as well in cash as in bonds, shall be made on the signing of the respective papers; nevertheless the Government, whenever it shall think best to do so, may allow the part payable in cash to remain on mortgage of the property sold for the term of five or nine years, with interest at six per cent. *per annum*. But a preference shall always be given on bids of the same amount to bids made for cash down. The bonds accepted must, in all cases, be delivered on the conclusion of the deed of sale.

11. All mortgages executed in favor of the secular or regular clergy, whether arising from impositions made before the law of June 25, 1856, or from the adjudications, sales or agreements of sales, made in virtue of that law since the date of its promulgation, may be redeemed by the actual mortgagors in this form: Three-fifths in titles or bonds of the national debt, of whatever origin or denomination; and two-fifths in cash, payable in equal monthly installments, during forty months calculated from the date of the contract of redemption.

12. In order that the said mortgagors may enjoy the liberty granted in the foregoing article, they must appear in the special offices designated by this law; and within thirty days, dating from the day of its publication, must declare their intention of redeeming their said mortgages, paying down the due proportion of their equivalent in bonds of the national debt, and signing obligations for the proportion payable in cash.

13. The said obligations must be payable to the bearer, and hypothecated upon the property which is to be redeemed; this circumstance being noted in the document; the mortgage not being canceled until the obligations in question shall have been fulfilled in all their parts.

14. In places in which no bonds of the national debt are to be found, the chiefs of the proper offices may accept obligations for the delivery of said obligations within a reasonable delay, either at the Capital of the State to which these places may belong, or at the Capital of the Republic when public order shall be restored. These obligations shall be remitted to the proper officers.

15. If the thirty days mentioned in Article 12, shall pass by with no effort on the part of the mortgagors to redeem the capital involved, their rights will be regarded as renounced, and the redemption shall be allowed to be effected by the first bidder within ten days after. Due notice of all such cases shall be given in each instance every week by the proper officers.

16. All purchases made in virtue of the preceding Article shall be accomplished in obedience to the provisions of the preceding Article, with the single exception, that the obligations covering the part to be paid in cash, must be indorsed to the satisfaction of the proper officer.

17. The space of ten days once passed by, the proper officer shall proceed to the sale, at public auction, of the said mortgaged property, subject to the provisions of Article 7 of this law.

18. In such sales the provisions of Article 11 shall regulate the bids to be offered and accepted.

19. The obligations to pay cash accepted in such sales shall be satisfactorily indorsed, and the portion payable in bonds must be paid in at the time of sale.

20. In the same form and terms expressed in the preceding articles, with the sole difference that the valuations or declarations made formerly for the payment of taxes shall serve as the basis of the sales, shall public auction be made of all the estates held by the regular or secular clergy, not taken out of mortmain at the date of this law, under the operation of the law of June 25, 1856.

21. In these alienations, as well as those treated of in Articles 6, 7, 8 and 9 of this law, all expenses shall be paid by the purchaser. But in none of these cases of redemption, surrogation, auction or other official acts shall the officials mentioned in this law collect any taxes or charges of any nature from the persons interested.

22. Actual mortgagees who shall redeem the sums for which their property is pledged within the thirty days allowed them by Article 12 shall be exempted from the payment of all interest due at date. In cases of non-redemption the Government shall compel payment of such interest to the persons who actually purchase such property.

23. Whenever the purchasers of any property spoken of in this law shall not wish to avail themselves of the time allowed by Article 11. for their cash payments, the Government shall accept payment at once, making proper discount therefor.

24. Those who shall purchase hypothecated property under this law, the time of hypothecation of which is already fulfilled, or will be fulfilled within a year from the date of this law, cannot demand its redemption from the actual mortgages before the end of the said year. In all other cases, the purchasers must respect the agreements entered into, and exact redemption only at the date specified in the contracts.

25. All property acquired under Article 20 of this law must be treated with due reference to the Law of June 23, 1856.

26. The rural estates which have reverted to the clergy under he above-quoted law of June 25, 1856, must be anew exposed to sale, in such lots as shall seem proper to the Governors of the several States. In the disposal of the said lots preference shall be shown to the actual sub-lessees and inhabitants of the same estate; and only in case of their failure to complete the purchase in the time fixed by the State Government, shall the property be exposed for sale to the highest bidder.

27. The thirty days conceded to the actual mortgagors by Article 2, and the ten days conceded by Article 17 having elapsed, any one who shall inform the Government of an incumbrance not discharged, and unknown to the Government, shall have the right to substitute himself in the place of the borrower, by paying down 70 *per cent.* of the value of the incumbrance in bonds of the public debt, and the rest in cash as per Article 11.

28. Those who shall give information of estates not put out of mortmain, according to the law of June 25, 1856, and with the condition of which the Government shall not previously have been acquainted, shall have a right to have these estates adjudged to themselves for the value specified in the returns for taxes, or that failing, at the value represented in their actual rent, payable in like manner as specified by Article 27.

29. These concessions must be formally asked within 20 days after the information is given to the authorities, or the right of claim then will expire.

30. They must be made in writing, at the proper offices, as above specified.

31. In respect to property now lying within the power of the usurping Government in Mexico, all persons interested must make their applications to the Supreme Constitutional Government, and all contracts will be executed before notaries public, subject to being modified or canceled when order shall be restored to the places specified. The delays conceded by Articles 12 and 15 of this law once gone by, the Government may order the sale of the property at public auction, in the terms prescribed by Article 17.

32. To fix the amount of hypothecated properties to be preserved by the religious communities, according to Articles 8, 17 and 18 of the aforesaid law of the 12th instant, if the stewards or chaplains of the said communities shall not, within fifteen days present a notice of the number of nuns who have given in their dowries, and the amount of said dowries as well as the annual expenses spoken of in the aforesaid article 18, then in such cases the proper official of the Treasury shall, in conjunction with the highest local political authority, and after proper investigation, fix the sum to be allowed to each community for each of these objects, and specify the revenues to be applied to each, and put the same at the disposal of the steward or manager of the community.

33. Of the whole sum produced in cash or on time by the sales and redemptions of all the property spoken of in this law, *twenty per cent.* shall go to each State on the total raised in its own territory, to be used in improving public roads and ways, and on other objects of general utility. And in order to carry out this purpose, the Treasury offices of each State shall forward as fast as possible to each State Treasurer the proportion of specie and obligations falling due to him.

34. Five per cent. of the money collected in each of the Districts shall be disbursed, in conformity with the directions of the Federal authority, and of the Governors of the States, among the employes of each of the several State offices.

35. For the admission and am

RUFUS CHOATE.

Tributes to the Memory of the Hon. Rufus Choate.

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF BOSTON.

ADDRESS OF EDWARD EVERETT.

FUNERAL OF MR. CHOATE.

MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK BAR.

Addresses by Mr. Hiram Ketchum and Ex-Judge Peabody.

At the meeting of the citizens of Boston, held at Faneuil Hall, on Friday, in memory of the Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, the following eloquent address was delivered by the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT:

ADDRESS OF MR. EVERETT.

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I obey the only call which could with propriety have drawn me at this time from my retirement, in accepting your invitation to unite with you in the melancholy duties which we are assembled to perform. While I speak, sir, the lifeless remains of our dear departed friend are expected; it may be have already returned to his bereaved home. We sent him forth, but a few days since, in search of health; the exquisite bodily organization, overtasked and shattered, but the master intellect still shining in unclouded strength. Anxious, but not desponding, we sent him forth, hopeful that the bracing air of the ocean which he greatly loved, the respite from labor, the change of scene, the cheerful intercourse, which he was so well calculated to enjoy with congenial spirits abroad, would return him to us refreshed and renovated—but he has come back to us dust and ashes, a pilgrim already on his way to

"The undiscovered country, from whose bourne
No traveler returns."

How could I refuse to bear my humble part in the tribute of respect which you are assembled to pay to the memory of such a man; a man not only honored by me, in common with the whole country, but tenderly cherished as a faithful friend, from the morning of his days, and almost from the morning of mine; one with whom through life I was delighted to take sweet counsel; for whom I felt an affection never chilled for a moment, during nearly forty years since it sprung up. I knew our dear friend, Sir, from the time that he entered the law school at Cambridge; I was associated with him as one of the Massachusetts delegation, in the House of Representatives of the United States, between whom and myself there was an entire community and feeling of opinion on all questions of men and measures; and with whom, in those late years, as his near neighbor, and especially when illness confined him at home, I have enjoyed opportunities of the most intimate social intercourse. Now that he is gone, Sir, I feel that one more is taken away of those most trusted and loved, and with whom I had most hoped to finish the journey; nay, Sir, one whom, in the course of nature, I should have preceded to its end, and who would have performed for me the last kindly office, which I, with drooping spirit, would fain perform for him.

But although with a willing heart I undertake the duty you have devolved upon me, I cannot but feel how little remains to be said. It is but echoing the voice, which has been heard from every part of the country—from the Bar, from the Press, from every association from which it could with propriety be uttered, to say that he stood at the head of his profession in this country. If, in his own or any other part of the Union, there was his superior in any branch of legal knowledge, there was certainly no one who united, to the same extent, profound learning in the law, with a range almost boundless of miscellaneous reading, reasoning powers of the highest order, intuitive quickness of perception, a wariness and circumspection never taken by surprise, and an imagination, which rose on a bold and easy wing to the highest heaven of invention. These powers, trained by diligent cultivation, these attainments, combined and applied with sound judgment, consummate skill and exquisite taste, necessarily placed him at the head of the profession of his choice; where, since the death of Mr. WEBSTER, he shone without a rival. With such endowments, formed at the best schools of professional education, exercised with unwearied assiduity, through a long professional life, under the spur of generous ambition, and the heavy responsibility of an ever growing reputation to be sustained—if possible to be raised—he *could* fill no second place.

But he did not, like most eminent jurists, content himself with the learning or the fame of his profession. He was more than most men in any profession, in the best sense of the word, a man of letters. He kept up his academical studies in after life. He did not think it the part either of wisdom or good taste to leave behind him at school or at college, the noble languages of the great peoples of antiquity; but he continued through life to read the Greek and Roman classics. He was also familiar with the whole range of English literature; and he had a respectable acquaintance with the standard French authors. This wide and varied circle of reading not only gave a liberal expansion to his mind, in all directions, but it endowed him with a great wealth of choice but unstudied language, and enabled him to command a richness of illustration, whatever subject he had in hand, beyond most of our public speakers and writers. This state for reading was formed in early life. While he was at the law school at Cambridge, I was accustomed to meet him more frequently than any other person of his standing, in the alcoves of the Library of the University. As he advanced in years, and acquired the means of gratifying his taste in this respect he formed a miscellaneous collection, probably as valuable as any other in Boston; and he was accustomed playfully to say that every Saturday afternoon, after the labor of the week, he indulged himself in buying and bringing home a new book. Thus reading with a keen relish, as a relaxation from professional toil, and with a memory that nothing worth retaining escaped, he became a living storehouse of polite literature, out of which, with rare facility and grace, he brought forth treasures new and old, not deeming these last the least precious.

Though living mainly for his profession, Mr. CHOATE engaged to some extent in public life, and that at an early age, as a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and of the National House of Representatives, and in riper years as a Senator of the United States, as the successor of Mr. WEBSTER, whose entire confidence he enjoyed, and whose place he, if any one, was not unworthy to fill. In these different positions he displayed consummate ability. His appearance, his silent demeanor in either House of Congress, commanded respect. He was one of the few whose very presence in a public assembly was a call to order. In the daily routine of legislation he did not take an active part. He rather shunned clerical work, and consequently avoided, as much as duty permitted, the labor of the committee-room; but on every great question that came up while he was a member of either House of Congress, he made a great speech; and when he had spoken, there was very little left for any one else to say on the same side of the question. I remember, on one occasion, after he had been defending, on broad national grounds, the policy of affording a moderate protection to our native industry, showing that it was not merely a local, but a national interest, and seeking to establish this point by a great variety of illustrations, equally novel and ingenious, a Western member, who had hitherto wholly dissented from this view of the subject, exclaimed that he "was the most persuasive speaker he had ever heard."

But though abundantly able to have filled a prominent place among the distinguished active statesmen of the day, he had little fondness for political life, and no aptitude whatever for the out-door's management; for the electioneering legerdemain; for the wearisome correspondence with local great men; and the heart-breaking drudgery of franking cart loads of speeches and public documents to the four winds, which are necessary at the present day to great success in a political career. Still less adroit was he in turning to some personal advantage whatever topic happens for the moment to attract public attention; fishing with ever freshly-baited hook in the turbid waters of an ephemeral popularity. In reference to some of the arts by which political advancement is sought and obtained, he once said to me, with that well-known characteristic look, in which sadness and compassionate pleasantry were about equally mingled: "They did not do such things in WASHINGTON'S day."

If there was ever a truly disinterested patriot, RUFUS CHOATE was that man. In his political career there was no shade of selfishness. Had he been willing to purchase advancement at the price often paid for it, there never was a moment, from the time he first made himself felt and known, that he could not have commanded anything which any party could bestow. But he desired none of the rewards or honors of success. On the contrary he not only for his individual self regarded office as a burden—an obstacle in the way of cultivation of his professional and literary tastes—but he held that of necessity, and in consequence of the strong tendency of our parties to assume a sectional character, conservative opinions, seeking to moderate between the extremes which agitate the country, must of necessity be in the minority; that it was the "mission" of men who hold such opinions not to fill honorable and lucrative posts, which are unavoidably monopolized by active leaders; but to speak prudent words on great occasions, which would command the respect, if they do not enlist the sympathies, of both the conflicting parties, and insensibly influence the public mind. He comprehended and accepted the position; he knew that it was one liable to be misunderstood, and sure to be misrepresented at the time; but not less sure to be justified when the interests and passions of the day are buried beneath the clods of the valley.

But this ostracism, to which his conservative opinions condemned him, produced not a shade of bitterness in his feelings. His patriotism was as cheerful as it was intense. He regarded our confederated Republic, with its wonderful adjustment of State and Federal organization;—the States bearing the burden and descending to the details of local administration, the General Government molding the whole into one general nationality, and representing it in the family of nations—as the most wonderful phenomenon in the political history of the world. Too much of a states man to join the unreflecting disparagement, with which other great forms of national polity are often spoken of in this country, he yet considered the oldest, the wisest and most successful of them, the British Constitution, as a far less wonderful political system than our confederated Republic. The territorial extent of the country; the beautiful play into each other of its great commercial, agricultural and manufacturing interests; the material prosperity, the advancement in arts and letters, and manners already made; the capacity for further indefinite progress in this vast theatre of action, in which Providence has placed the Anglo American race;—stretching from Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Arctic circle to the tropics, were themes on which he dwelt, as none but he could dwell; and he believed that with patience, with mutual forbearance, with a willingness to think that our brethren, however widely we may differ from them, may be as honest and patriotic as ourselves, our common country would eventually reach a height of prosperity of which the world as yet has seen no example.

With such gifts, such attainments, and such a spirit, he placed himself, as a matter of course, not merely at the head of the jurists and advocates, but of the public speakers of the country. After listening to him at the Bar, in the Senate, or upon the academic or popular platform, you felt that you had heard the best that could be said in either place. That mastery which he displayed at the forum and in the deliberative assembly was not less conspicuous in every other form of public address. As happens in most cases of eminent jurists and statesmen, possessing a brilliant imagination and able to adorn a severe course of reasoning with the charms of a glowing fancy or a sparkling style, it was sometimes said of him, as it was said before him of BURKE and ERSKINE, of AMES and PINKNEY, that he was more of a rhetorician than a logician—that he dealt in words and figures of speech more than in facts or arguments. These are the invidious comments by which dull or prejudiced men seek to disparage those gifts which are furtherest from their own reach.

It is, perhaps, by his discourses on academical and popular occasions that he is most extensively known in the community, as it is these which were listened to with delighted admiration by the largest audiences. He loved to treat a purely literary theme; and he knew how to throw a magic freshness—like the cool morning dew on a cluster of purple grapes—over the most familiar topics at a patriotic celebration. Some of these occasional performances will ever be held among the brightest gems of our literature. The eulogy on DANIEL WEBSTER, at Dartmouth College, in which he mingled at once all the light of his genius and all the warmth of his heart, has, within my knowledge, never been equaled among the performances of its class in this country for sympathetic appreciation of a great man, discriminating analysis of character, fertility of illustration, weight of sentiment, and a style at once chaste, nervous and brilliant. The long sentences which have been criticised in this as in his other performances, are like those which Dr. CHANNING admired and commended in Milton's prose—well compacted, full of meaning, fit vehicles for great thought.

But he does not deal exclusively in those ponderous sentences. There is nothing of the artificial Johnsonian balance in his style. It is as often marked by a pregnant brevity as by a sonorous amplitude. He is sometimes satisfied, in concise epigrammatic clauses, to skirmish with his light troops and rifles in the enemy's outposts. It is only on fitting occasions, when great principles are to be vindicated and solemn truths told; when some moral or political Waterloo or Solferino is to be fought, that he puts on the entire panoply of his gorgeous rhetoric. It is then that his majestic sentences swell to the dimensions of his thought; that you hear afar off the awful roar of his rifled ordnance; and when he has stormed the heights, and broken the centre, and trampled the squares, and turned the staggering wings of the adversary, that he sounds his imperial clarion along the whole line of battle, and moves forward with all his hosts in one overwhelming charge. [Enthusiastic applause.]

Our friend was, in all the personal relations of life, the most unselfish and disinterested of men. Commanding, from an early period, a valuable clientelage, and rising rapidly to the summit of his profession, and to the best practice of the Courts of Massachussetts, and in the Supreme Courts of the United States, with no expensive tastes or habits, and a manner of life highly unostentatious and simple, advancing years overtook him with but slender provision for their decline. He reaped little but fame, where he ought to have reaped both fame and fortune. A career which in England would have been crowned with affluence, and probably with distinguished rank and office, found him at sixty chained to the treadmill of laborious practice.

He might, indeed, be regarded as a martyr to his profession. He gave to it his time, his strength, and neglecting due care of regular bodily exercise and occasions entire relaxation, he might be said to have given to it his life. He assured the racking anxities and feverish excitements of his clients. From the courts, where he argued the causes entrusted to him, with all the energy of his intellect, rousing into corresponding action an overtasked, nervous system, these cares and anxities followed him to the weariness of his midnight vigils, and the unrest of his sleepless pillow. In this way he led a long professional career, worn and harrassed with other men's cares, and sacrificed ten added years of professional usefulness to the intensity with which he threw himself into the discharge of his duties in middle life.

There are other recollections of our friend's career, other phases of his character, on which I would gladly dwell; but the hour has elepsed, and it is not necessary. The gentlemen who have preceded me, his professional brethren, his pastor, the Press of the country, generously allowing past differences of opinion to be buried in his grave, have more than made up for any deficiency in my remarks. His work is done—nobly, worthily done. Never more in the temples of justice—never more in the Senate Chamber—never more in the crowded assembly—never more in this consecrated hall where he so often held listening crowds in rapt admiration, shall we catch the unearthly glance of his eye, or listen to the strange sweet music of his voice. To-morrow we shall follow him—the pure patriot—the consummate jurist—the eloquent orator—the honored citizen—the beloved friend, to the last resting-place;—and who will not feel, as we lay him there, that a brighter genius and a warmer heart are not left among living men!

The Mayor then read the following preamble and resolution, to which Mr. EVERETT had spoken, and they were unanimously adopted:

In the all wise operations of the Divine Providence, our distinguished fellow-citizen, RUFUS CHOATE, has been removed from the natural world, and we have assembled in Faneuil Hall, without distinction of political party, or of religious sect, to do honor to his memory. On an occasion like this our words should be few. It is not necessary to speak of the unsurpassed genius of one whose name is familiar in every part of our country; to recall his patriotism within these walls, which have so often resounded to his stirring appeals or to dwell on his vast acquirements, his matchless eloquence, his professional zeal, his unselfish devotion to every trust reposed in him, and his childlike simplicity and unaffected modesty—among those who have been his neighbors and friends, his clients and his admirers, during the whole period of his professional career—

Be name that dwells on every tongue,
No minstrel needs:

We mourn that we shall see him no more in these tabernacles of flesh; but we rejoice that he died in the full maturity of his powers; that his eye was not dim nor his natural force abated, and that his end was gentleness and peace.

Resolved, That we tender to his family our earnest and respectful sympathy in their great bereavement, to request permission to attend the remains of our departed friend to their last resting place in the grave.

FUNERAL OF MR. CHOATE.

The funeral of Mr. CHOATE took place on Saturday, from the Essex-street Church. Private services were first held at Mr. CHOATE'S late residence, No. 3 Winthrop-place. A procession was then formed, which proceeded to the Church. The *Traveller* says:

"A great multitude thronged the entrance to the church, filling the square long before the hour appointed for the commencement of the services. The galleries were opened to the people at 11 o'clock, and were immediately crowded.

The remains of the deceased were brought into the Church a few minutes after 11 o'clock by B. F. Thomas, Sidney Bartlett, Peleg W. Chandler, and George W. Thayer, who acted as pall bearers. The remains were enclosed in a double burial casket, which bore on the top the simple inscription:

"Rufus Choate,
Died July 15, 1859."

Nearly the whole of the body of the house was occupied by gentlemen of the legal profession, nearly every bar in the State being represented. One pew contained five of the college classmates of Mr. Choate, as follows: the Hon. JOHN AIKEN, of Andover; Dr. WYATT C. BOYDEN, of Beverly; the Hon. DAVID BRONSON, of Bath, Me.; the Rev. LEONARD CUMMINGS, of Exeter, N. H.; and the Hon. JOHN D. WILLARD, of Troy, N. Y. Among those present were Gov. BANKS, the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, gentlemen connected with the State and City Governments, and distinguished strangers. The rear part of the house was crowded with a great number of the most influential citizens of Boston.

A funeral address was delivered by the Rev. NEHEMIAH ADAMS, Mr. CHOATE'S pastor, who related the following incidents in the course of his remarks:

It will not be deemed unsuitable if his pastor should, "now here and there," as he himself would say, open to you a slight view of him as a parishioner. The intervals were not very long between some expression or token of his remembrance—all the more grateful as they were oftentimes delicate and simple; though now and then the valuable contribution to the pastor's library of the work in sixteen volumes, or in six, or in four, or two, reflected as much honor upon the giver, who showed his own power to appreciate and select such books, as it made the receiver feel the obligation to raise his own standard of acquirements.

It was the man himself appearing before you in his tokens of remembrance which gave them their principal value. If he is at Wasnington he must needs tell a minister at home, in his letter, how "the Sabbath bells do not a little aggravate home-sickness." See, once for all, in a note accompanying a royal octavo edition of WORDSWORTH, the man, original and peculiar in his kindness to a pastor as he was in all other qualities; for there is little risk in supposing that very few men ever wrote just such a letter as the following under the same circumstances:

"MY DEAR SIR: Having had a child born, within a few days, I have thought I could do no honester thing than to send my Minister a volume of poetry—a *votive* volume, as WORDSWORTH might say. I shall be sorry if you happen to own the edition.

I am most truly,
Your friend and servant,
R. CHOATE."

Oct. 2.

Had he been an angel, could any Christian pastor ever have feared, for his own sake, to preach before him, knowing that such a heart was in his bosom? No, the only pain was in the intenseness of the desire to say or do anything which might be to the spiritual benefit of such a man.

I have kneeled with him in prayer when a great sorrow was upon his heart. I have stood with him as he leaned against the door and wept. Yes, I have seen him weep. And when *he* wept, you will believe that it was to me, and would be to any man, "a great mourning; as the mourning of Hadadrimmon."

A very short time before he was to deliver his address before the New-England Society at New York, I asked him if he had yet written it. "Not the seventh thousand part of a word" was his idiom the answer. "But," said he, "I believe that I shall appropriate a speech made at Park-street Church the other evening." It was the charge at the ordination of a young friend from Geneva who was to labor as an Evangelist in Canada. Coming as the candidate did from Geneva, it was natural for any one who addressed him to speak of the Puritans in their connection with Geneva.

On board the steamer he said to me: "I am going to the Isle of Wight." I believe that he expected there to find his grave. He knew that it was only a question of time with regard to the issue of his disease. He had as great a dread of bodily suffering, and of its effect upon those who witnessed it, as I ever knew. It was, therefore, one of the many marks of extraordinary power in this man, that he was willing to die far from home, rather than know that those whom he loved were enduring the pangs which his prostrated sufferings might occasion.

He once said, speaking of sudden death, "I agree with DR QUINCY on that subject." "The prayer," said Mr. C., "From sudden death, good Lord deliver us," "must mean, *from death unprepared for*, as the expression is also rendered. Otherwise I protest against it." His wish was not granted. But death prepared for by means of any sufferings is followed by a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. He may have been led about in the dark wilderness of sickness and pain, to humble him and to prove him, and that he might know what was in his heart, and whether he would love the Lord his God, or no.

At the close of the services in the church, a procession was formed, in which the members of the Bar, classmates of the deceased, and a long concourse of citizens joined. W. C. WILLIAMSON acted as Chief Marshal, assisted by HENRY H. HALLETT, CAUSTIN BROWN, Dr. WM. H. PAIGE, J. D. BALL, SAMUEL L. THORNDIKE, and Dr. WM. E. COALE. The procession formed on Summer-street. It was headed by the Brigade Band. Then followed Mayor LINCOLN and Alderman PIERCE, Gov. BANKS and EDWARD EVERETT, members of the City Council of Boston, members of the Suffolk Bar and other Bars in the State to the number of two hundred persons, Judges of the Courts, officers of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons and others. Next came a beautiful hearse with glass sides revealing the burial casket within, and drawn by two black horses covered with black netting.

The following gentlemen, several of whom were classmates of Mr. CHOATE in college, acted as pall-bearers:

Peleg W. Chandler, Judge Thomas, George W. Thayer, Chas. Scudder, John Tappan, Sidney Bartlett, Charles Lowell Blanchard, John Aiken, John D. Willard, Wyatt C. Boyden, Jacob Cummings, and David Brownson.

During the progress of the procession the bells tolled, and the report of minute-guns reverberated over the city with impressive effect. The route of the procession was crowded with spectators.

At Cambridge bridge nearly all composing the procession but the relatives and a few personal friends of the deceased halted, opened to the right and left, and the hearse and carriage passed on towards Mount Auburn, while the escort returned.

During the passage of the procession through Cambridge, the bells of that city were tolled by order of the Mayor. The national colors floated at half-mast over Fort Washington, from the Lafayette flagstaff in Cambridgeport, and from other points in the city.

MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK BAR.

On Saturday last the members of the Bar of this City met in the United States District Court room, to pay their tribute of respect to the memory of the late RUFUS CHOATE, to give expression to their sense of his loss, and to unite with the whole public in doing homage to his genius as an orator and his virtues as a man. The room was well filled. Among the gentlemen present were Hon. Judge CLERKE of the Supreme Court, Hon. Judges SLOSSON and WOODRUFF of the Superior Court, Hon. Judge DALY of the Court of Common Pleas, CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., Ex-Judge B. O'CONNOR, Ex Judge C. PEABODY, MALCOLM CAMPBELL, Esq., ROBERT EMMET, Esq., Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM, Ex-Recorder TALLMADGE, and Rev. Dr. VINTON.

On motion of Mr. TALLMADGE, Hon. Judge CLERKE was appointed to preside, Judges SLOSSON and DALY were elected Vice-Presidents, and Messrs. JAMES F. DWIGHT and WM. H. BROWN were requested to act as Secretaries.

Judge CLERKE, in taking the chair, said:

I thank you for the honor you have just conferred on me. Although I had not the great privilege and gratification of knowing Mr. CHOATE, or of even witnessing his efforts, either at the forum or elsewhere, still no person connected with the legal profession for so long a period as I have been, can be ignorant of his merits. His fame penetrated every temple of justice and every legislative hall in the United States. Like the atmosphere it diffused itself over the whole land. He united in an unwonted degree powers and faculties very rarely combined. His general scholastic and literary attainments were of a high order; he was profoundly read in jurisprudence; he was a constant and indefatigable student, and he possessed great skill and dexterity as a tactician and as an advocate. To all these qualifications was added transcendent oratorical power. In this respect he possessed the genuine, subtle fire of genius; not mere frenzy—not mere readiness—not the mere mechanical power of uttering words in harmonious order with facility and appropriate diction; but his words were instinct with shining and lofty thought, searching and overpowering, clothing impassioned and original conceptions with the aptest and chastest imagery. He led away captive the minds of his auditory; he electrified and astonished them; and for the time, more completely than the asserted mesmeric influence, made jurors, and sometimes judges, subject to his will. This is a tremendous and a dangerous power; but I believe he exercised it, like a man deeply conscious of his duty to his fellow man, and of his responsibility to the gracious bestower of every gift—the Lord and Saviour of us all.

It is, therefore, highly expedient that the Bar of New-York should testify their regard for the memory of this eminent American lawyer, and their regret at his premature death. And I repeat, gentlemen, that I feel highly honored and gratified in being called upon to preside at a meeting of our profession, convened for such a purpose.

MR. HIRAM KETCHUM in submitting the subjoined resolutions, said:

MR. PRESIDENT: The Bar of New York have met today to pay a tribute of respect and gratitude to the memory of the Hon. RUFUS CHOATE. Mr. CHOATE was recently in the midst of life, indulging, as we may suppose, bright hopes and high aspirations for the future of life. Wearied, and nearly exhausted by the arduous labors of his profession, he hoped to recruit his health and strength, by a short visit to a neighboring province belonging to another country. For a brief season it seemed that this hope would be realized, but his malady took an unfavorable turn, and suddenly, and unexpectedly, our friend departed this life. Death laid his icy fingers on the strings of his noble heart, and the pulsations of that heart stood still. He died; but he was not permitted to die at home, in the endeared society of kindred and friends; that home where his chiefest joys were garnered up, where had been often heard the unpremeditated, the most mellifluous utterances of his eloquence, where had been profusely scattered, with sportive and careless hand, the choicest, the sweetest flowers of fancy, and where the kindly sympathies of his heart found full play. He could never return to that Bar by which he was respected, honored, loved, and of which he was the acknowledged leader and chief ornament; to that community of which he was the pride, and to that native country which he loved, every pore and section of which was warmly embraced by his patriotism.

We do well to honor the name and memory of one whose genius, glowing with a seraph's fire, whose long years of untiring devotion to the study and practice of our profession, have elevated that profession itself, and honored us and the whole brotherhood of the Bar. For myself, I rejoice that the language of RUFUS CHOATE and DANIEL WEBSTER is my native tongue. And not the Bar only has he honored, but the whole community. Our departed brother was an interpreter and a minister of the law; and every conservative, patriotic, enlightened and faithful minister of the law deserves, and will receive the gratitude of the community. It is the law which defines, guards and upholds civil liberty itself, at once our protection and our boast.

I will now, by the direction of the Committee, submit the resolutions which have been prepared for the occasion.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Bar of New-York have heard with deep regret the intelligence of the decease of their eminent brother, the Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, while yet in the midst of his luminous professional career.

Resolved, That, as a lawyer, possessing a mind enriched by profound and varied legal learning, and disciplined by the exercise of severe logic and nice discrimination, Mr. CHOATE, in the judgment of this Bar, stood in the first rank of the profession; and as an ingenious, zealous and eloquent advocate, he has left behind him no superior at the American Bar.

Resolved, That our distinguished brother reached this enviable position by his literary and classical attainments, his ardent love of the legal profession, his untiring industry in the study of the law, and the preparation of his cases for argument in the Courts, and by the assiduous cultivation of eloquence as the art of persuasion. Eloquence was the attainment in which he most surpassed other men. Like the late WILLIAM WIRT, WILLIAM PINKNEY, and THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, Mr. CHOATE did not deem his thoughts, however profound, or his arguments, however cogent, fit to be presented to the tribunal which he wished to influence, till they were clothed in a drapery as tasteful, as rich, and attractive, as imagination could invent or fancy weave. So long as the human heart shall retain its earthly nature, requiring its kindly, generous, and noble sensibilities to be awakened; so long as the human mind shall need to be stimulated to the exercise of its faculties and lifted to the higher regions of thought, so long will eloquence be useful at the bar. But, let the student of law never forget that the main reliance of each of these eminent jurists was upon exact learning, profound thought, and most thorough investigation.

Resolved, That above and beyond his elegant classical attainments, his profound legal learning, and his glowing and captivating eloquence, we take most delight, at this time, in calling to mind those characteristics of our departed friend which made him known as the faithful and devoted husband, the kind and affectionate father, the true and fast friend, the genial companion, the courteous and obliging gentleman, and the good citizen. These are qualities which make up the man, in every profession and sphere of life, to whom the homage of our common nature is always cheerfully rendered.

Resolved, That while we can never cease to admire the brilliant reputation which crowned the efforts of such men as WILLIAM PINKNEY, THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, NICHOLAS HILL and RUFUS CHOATE, we cannot forget that it was earned by the labors of anxious days and sleepless nights; by the loss of health, and the premature sacrifice of life itself. While, therefore, we hold up the example of such eminent members of our profession for imitation, let it be qualified with the voice of warning to avoid the perilous extreme to which this devotion led them—

"So mayest thou live till, like ripe fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap, or be with ease
Gather'd, not harshly pluck'd for death mature."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed, and signed by the officers of the meeting, be transmitted to the family of the deceased, with an expression of the profound sympathy of the Bar, in regret for their irreparable bereavement.

SPEECH OF JUDGE PEABODY.

EX-JUDGE PEABODY, in seconding the resolutions, said: Mr. President, in the absence from town of those of our brethren on whom the pleasure and the honor of advocating these resolutions would have devolved, being members of our profession, occupying at our Bar a place like to that which Mr. CHOATE sustained at the Bar in which he had the privilege of practicing, it has been permitted to me to add a few words in seconding the resolutions which have been so ably advocated. Those resolutions, Mr. President, are fraught with sentiments that have long occupied the public mind, in reference to the deceased. Mr. CHOATE, in the estimate of the members of his profession, in all its departments, and in the estimate of the entire community as well, has stood among the foremost; and in certain departments of it, at the very head. Without giving (I think I may say) offence to any American lawyer, he was without a rival in some departments, and those departments were not such that a man might attain eminence in them by the gift of great and peculiar faculties alone, without culture; for the inspiration of genius would not have enabled him, without the utmost application, and the most zealous and persistent devotion to study, to have attained that position. I think, Sir, that I may say that in these respects he has gone beyond the point reached by any other American lawyer. We stand here contemplating RUFUS CHOATE as dead. Why, Sir, it is but a few days since the flash of his surpassing genius actually dazzled us. Our eyes have hardly been able to resume their wonted expansion after the gorgeous effulgence which his eloquence shed around us. A few weeks ago, and no man in America, perhaps, could so sway the judgment of a jury or of the court, under certain circumstances, and in cases adapted to his genius, as he deceased who is now supposed to be before us. It behooves us, Mr. President, to look at the steps by which such eminence as his is attained. Mr. CHOATE'S career is certainly, in some respects, unlike that of the generality of men of eminence. Whatever he was, and however eminent he may have become, he certainly was entirely original in his own sphere. He was entirely unique. No man could say of him that he had selected as a model this or that great man. His beau ideal was the perfection of all living mode's; he blended and combined them all, and, as far as in him lay—as far, perhaps, as lay in the power of mortal, he aimed at and approached that beau ideal. He imitated none. Of the more ancient orators of England, whose style he might be supposed to have cultivated, or, perhaps, to follow, he imitated not one of them in the peculiarity of his eloquence. He was eminently an original man. He was eminently a man who had marked out with his own eye the course he meant to pursue, and, aided by the inspirations of genius, which he possessed in no ordinary measure, and by the force of indefatigable industry, he accomplished results that, in their magnitude, were wonderful. Mr. CHOATE'S professional career, as well as his career as a statesman, are familiar, to a great extent, to us all. We know that, as a lawyer, he excelled his compeers; that, as a statesman, he was equal to any with whom he came in contact; that, in the legislative halls, his ability was such as would have made a reputation, of itself, for any man less known than he. We have heard more of this since his death. We knew a great part of it before, but we are still more familiar with the fact now, and, as I said in rising, supposing that members of the Bar better prepared for the occasion would have dwelt somewhat at length on that part of his life, being the more conspicuous and public part of it, I was inclined, in the few moments allotted to me, to speak of other and less prominent features of his career and and character. I had the honor, some years ago, of the acquaintance of a gentleman who had been an intimate friend of Mr. CHOATE whilst in college, and, of course, in his after life; for no man who once knew Mr. CHOATE ever consented to diminish his intimacy with him. This gentleman—Dr. BOYDEN, of Beverly, Mass.—being Mr. CHOATE'S companion and friend in college, informed me that it was whilst in college that Mr. CHOATE commenced to exhibit indications of what the world has since seen of him. He there began to show the precise traits of character which would be likely to develop themselves in the man we have admired, when brought into the struggles of active professional life. Mr. CHOATE'S father was a gentleman of uncommon endowments, of uncommon strength of character, and possessing a well-arranged mind. From the habits of his life he was not a conspicuous man, and he was unknown to fame. He was a man of retired position in life, —a farmer, I believe,—and, for some time, a teacher; but those who knew him well and could properly estimate him, say he was a wise man. RUFUS CHOATE had no other preparation for college than such as could be gleaned from a classical school of a medium order, with the addition of a little private tuition, for the circumstances of the family were moderate and required economy. He was prepared for college and entered at Dartmouth, to which he was sent at the early age of fifteen. Having entered college it was not until the close of the first term that his talents came to be known. His exceedingly retiring and modest habits kept him for a time from the observation of his classmates, and it was not till the close of the full term of his collegiate life that this slender and almost effeminate, unobtrusive boy, with black eyes and curling hair, became conspicuous, when he immediately occupied the most prominent position in his class, and not in his class alone, but in the college.

Having spoken of Mr. CHOATE'S collegiate career, his retiring disposition, his intense application to his studies, and the geniality of temper and mildness of manner which, combined with his surpassing attainments in all branches of college learning, had secured for him the esteem of his teachers and the admiration of his fellows, the learned Judge proceeded thus:

He had no rival, Mr. President, in any department of science or literature in his class, and he went far beyond any of his competitors. He did not content himself with the mere prescribed routine of studies, but followed all the cognate subjects, and made himself master of all that was germane to the principal subjects, on which he was called upon to recite from time to time. In this way he made himself the first man of his class, and as the faculty asserted, the most learned man who ever graduated from that institution, which had already grown venerable as a seat of learning. This, Mr. President, was the beginning of RUFUS CHOATE. He applied himself early and always. His taste was, apparently, for universal learning. He aimed to know everything, and early succeeded in amassing an immense amount of information on all branches of science, and in all departments of polite literature. He left on the mind of every one of his class not only an entire conviction of his superiority, but, such was his deportment, in respect to his classmates—such was the urbanity, amiability and kindness of his nature, the purity of his disposition, the warmth of his heart—that no one envied him. He acquired during his college life, as I have said, an ascendancy, a preëminence in every department of study. To be a scholar was really his ambition. At that time, when his college career was being completed, and after that time, to be a scholar, to be possessed of great learning—rather for the sake of the pleasure and sense of power it gave, than for the ends it might be made to serve, in the sense of temporary and worldly advancement—was his highest desire. The same tastes characterized him when, after leaving college, he had entered on his profession. He was always fond, nay, very fond, of learning. There was no particular branch of study in which he excelled, for he excelled in them all. Nevertheless, in his collateral reading through college, he did indicate, to some extent, the inclination of his tastes. At this time it was apparent that the three great leading traits which Mr. CHOATE chiefly aspired to maintain, the three great points which he would have striven to gain had his course been subject entirely to his own tastes, were those in which he subsequently attained so great distinction as a lawyer, an advocate, and a scholar. He studied the great authors that have since been the sources from which he has on all occasions drawn so copiously. He perused them constantly, and from their stores enriched his mind to an extent which has enabled him to draw from it freshly ever since. He was naturally somewhat an eloquent man. But his eloquence was not of that kind which comes solely or merely from the inspiration of genius. It was equally due to his learning and great accurate culture. It was the fact that he had cultivated his mind, that he had stored it with all the learning that was calculated to contribute to his success in his peculiar vocation, that made him what he was, the most eloquent man of his compeers. His perceptions were rapid, almost intuitive, always delicate, and almost always correct; his imagination wonderfully clear, truthful and brilliant. At a glance he seemed to comprehend a subject, to estimate it in all its parts, to see it in all its relations, to weigh it carefully and accurately in reference to all matters by which it was affected. His memory had been early cultivated and was wonderfully retentive. He acquired with great facility, but neither the facility with which he acquired nor the strength with which he retained, ever induced him to relax for a moment in his efforts. He was laborious throughout his college life, and came from that institution prepared in all the essentials necessary to constitute a great man, so far as those essentials could be derived from college life. His career since, Mr. President, has been given to the world. History has already asserted her right to him. His commencement in public life, like his commencement in college, so unpretending, so unobtrusive, so retired, that he was scarcely known beyond the circle of those who had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with him. He commenced life in Danvers, a small town in Essex County, in Massachusetts, remained there but a few years, and then removed to Salem, a larger town. I recollect that I first met him when I was quite a lad, in the northern part of New-Hampshire, where he had been called to try a case of great interest in the place where it had occurred. He was then a very young man—so young and so little known that his reputation had not yet reached that spot. But he there acquired a reputation which made his name thenceforward a familiar word in the mouths of the people of that part of the State. He went on slowly but surely in his progress in life. At Salem his reputation soon became prominent from the brilliancy of his eloquence. His imagination was the most attractive trait of his mental character, and he soon made himself very conspicuous there by dint of his eloquence. But he needed only that to attract attention, for the moment that the attention was attracted, the hearer's mind, thus drawn towards him, saw not only the flashes of his eloquence, the brilliancy of his genius, but the profundity of his knowledge, and the accuracy of his learning. In that respect no man surpassed him in that day. Mr. WEBSTER said of him that Mr. CHOATE was a wonderful man—a marvel—the most brilliant man in America. My impression is, Sir, that Mr. WEBSTER was not extravagant in that expression of his estimate of him. He was certainly brilliant beyond any man of his day, whom it has been my lot to know, and I feel that the sentiments of the resolutions that have just been presented do him no more than exact justice. He was not only at the Bar preëminently great, he was equally great in the less conspicuous walks of life. I have never, I think, seen, or heard of, or known a man attractive in the social circle. I never saw a man who could so completely captivate by his conversation those with whom he might be socially brought into contact. He carried them hither and thither until they completly lost themselves, and, when released from the charm of his conversation would have to make an effort to recover their self-possession. He was not greater in the forum or in the Senate Chamber than he was in the more private walks of life. Indeed, in these latter, if we only knew more of him, I have no doubt we should say he was truly greater. This very richness of character, this fullness of heart, the delicacy, refinement and sensibility which he possessed to an extent which was almost womanly, qualified him more especially for the social world, and this very sensibility and delicacy of his tended to restrain him in all his efforts in public life. In the social circle no man could so enrapture or charm. His fascinations were not the result of his gorgeous imagination alone. He had all the other traits of character which contribute to that marvellous power, not of pleasing merely, but of transporting. In the domestic circle no man was more entirely absorbing. I have had the pleasure of seeing him there, and I can say that as a father, as a husband, as a kinsman, as a friend, he operated on all to whom he held these relations as he did his professional brethren, or those with whom he came in contact in the more public walks of life. It might be said of him, better than of any other man, perhaps, that we have in our day, *nihil tetigit quod non ornavit*. He literally adorned every subject with which he dealt. He was not merely a great man, but he was a good man. I believe no slander has ever sullied his morals, that no evil has ever directed his motives. A true, warm-hearted patriot, embracing in his heart his country in every interest and section, he has left behind him, for our admiration, a reputation in this respect that might well be envied. As a true lover of his country, no man, I believe, has ever assailed him.

Whatever may have been his political alliances, whatever his associations with parties, no man has doubted the entire purity, honor, and integrity of his purpose, and the enduring strength and truth of his affection for his country. So, Mr President, in his social relations, no man ever doubted his entire kindness, goodness, geniality and amiability, and in his domestic relations, more than elsewhere, perhaps, was he the model that we should bear most in mind. No man could have been taken from a family whose absence could be more sincerely or deeply felt by those who had been accustomed to look to him, in their relations to him of wife, child or kinsman. I c

Fugitive Slave Excitement in Chicago.

THREE FUGITIVES RETURNED TO SLAVERY—THE KIDNAPPERS ARRESTED—INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune, July 21.

When our paper went to press on Tuesday evening we referred, in a brief article in our city column, to an excitement prevailing among our colored citizens relative to the rumored recent rendition of three fugitive slaves from the State of Missouri into the custody of their masters. It was first promulgated on Tuesday evening among the colored residents, accompanied by the exciting hint that a young colored man, named WILLIAM TURNER, a resident of this city, had been the tool and decoy of the captors, and the cause of their return to servitude.

Instead of turning to the precedent of St. Paul *vs.* Onesimus, and finding the consolation which it brings to many minds, the colored recipients of this information in question took fire instantly and forgot the apostle. TURNER was immediately advised of his danger by some of his personal friends. He had been drinking at a saloon on South Clark street, and was in a most pot-valiant mood, which, fortunately for himself, however, did not hold out against the solicitations of his friends, one of them a colored man named PERKINS, who finally persuaded him that the lock-up would be his safest lodging for the night, and accordingly, as we stated in our last issue, TURNER was put in the cells by the City Marshal for the safe keeping which came none too soon for him.

The colored men, disappointed in finding TURNER, seized upon PERKINS, whose interference baulked them of their revenge, and he was roughly handled, though not as severely as was rumored yesterday, for it was among the rumors of the street that he had been taken to the lake shore, where he received three hundred lashes. It is said that both PERKINS and TURNER have deserved the suspicions of their brethren by a twinship in treachery to their color.

Among the later events of that evening and yesterday morning were the startling developments that the white kidnappers, in whose pay TURNER had been, were Ex-City Detectives from this city. These men are CHARLES NOYES, formerly in the city employ, and later of the late firm of C. P. BRADLEY & Co., and CHARLES W. SMITH, a Detective under the Wentworth, and, we think, a former administration. They were aided by this colored man TURNER and a white boy, named CHARLES OBERMAN, belonging, it is said, in St. Louis.

It would appear that some three weeks since three articles of personal property belonging to Capt. FROST, of St. Louis, committed a larceny, each of himself, his body, and transferred that article belonging to Capt. FROST, to this city. They came to this city. Their names were WASHINGTON ANDERSON, JAMES ANDERSON, his brother, and HENRY SCOTT, their cousin. The latter has a brother in this city, and the three fugitives settled down here to reside. A reward of $2,500 was offered by Capt. FROST for the recovery of his property, his lively chattels. The reward was tempting and met and conquered the eyes and scruples of the detectives, and they having ascertained the whereabouts of the runaways, laid their plans.

TURNER was then in the employ of CHARLES NOYES, and took care of his rooms, and the boy OBERMAN, who knew the fugitives by sight was sent up from St. Louis. Through TURNER, NOYES and SMITH found access to the ANDERSONS and SCOTT, and began their overtures. Sagacious detectives both, these plans were skillfully laid. NOYES was about to retire from city life, he was going to the country; he was in love with the fields, had bought a farm in the western part of the State, and these "boys" were just the men to whom he would entrust its culture. He was liberal in his offers of wages, and SMITH was eloquent in expatiating on the charms of the life they would enjoy with Mr. NOYES.

To make the thing work more smoothly, and there is a skill in this that leads us to admire Mr. NOYES, the colored men were taken the rounds of our agricultural stores. They were flattered in being consulted freely upon tools, seeds, &c., each was allowed to select his own implements, and they went in with a will and adjusted to their taste and to their brawny arms, forgetting they were the property of Capt. FROST, sundry hoes, and rakes, and axes and scythes, and grew vastly delighted at the confidence imposed in them by their generous employer. We would not have given much for the safety of these later followers of the Apostles to the Gentiles, could these modern ONESIMI, while with scythe and axe in hand, have suddenly read the beneficent intentions of Messrs. NOYES and SMITH. But the plan was too well conceived, and laden with farm implements and garden seeds, with the sweet pastorals of CHARLEY SMITH still ringing in their ears, the three colored men followed NOYES to his room, where TURNER made them happy with congratulations and merry with a feast, in fact quite transporting them, the while SMITH and NOYES were busy at a transportation which should prove much more substantial in its realized effect.

An entire second-class car was chartered on the Illinois Central Railroad through to St. Louis for $150. The purchases were made on Friday of last week, and that night the kidnappers took their victims on board the cars and went southward to complete their contract with Capt. FROST. So well had the thing been executed, that but for the tell-tale telegraph, nothing would have interfered; as it was, it came too late for the deceived fugitives.

A private dispatch was received here on Monday last, that three fugitive slaves from Chicago had been landed on Bloody Island, opposite St. Louis. The intelligence caused inquiry to be instituted, and the friends here of these fugitives, who had missed them, flashed into excitement.

A woman of color, a passenger over the St. Louis and Chicago Road yesterday, puts the finish to the story, by the statement that the men ANDERSON and SCOTT, who were well known to her, were so landed on Bloody Island on Monday, and that they were that night cruelly whipped.

On Tuesday, NOYES and SMITH returned to this city, and almost immediately the former was in the street offering for sale a draft on St. Louis for $2,350, the price of blood of course. It was offered to Messrs. FORREST. Bankers, who, however, did not want St. Louis Exchange. At the counter of Messrs. MORFORD however, NOYES obtained his money, thus putting on record with them what some of our detectives on a sharp as NOYES, but just then on another lead, not long thereafter had spotted and made into evidence.

The excitement in our community yesterday morning was intense. At an early hour the negro TURNER had been discharged from voluntary incarceration, and not long thereafter it was evident that indignation had grown over night. Such were some of the demonstrations threatened, that yesterday forenoon about the same time that warrants were sworn out against NOYES, SMITH, TURNER, and the boy OBERMAN, the colored man was taken into custody by Deputy Sheriff ANDERSON, and as a precautionary measure for himself, locked up, though almost immediately detained to answer the ends of justice.

SMITH and OBERMAN were also arrested, while NOYES, who had been seen about town, and indeed had conversed with some of our leading citizens as late as 10 A. M., was unfortunately and shamefully allowed to elude capture, carrying with him the $2,300. We believe officers are on his track, however, that that entire sum will not buy off from taking him if possible.

The parties arrested were brought before Judge MILLIKEN yesterday morning, and recommitted for examination yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

At that hour there was a large attendance of citizens, both colored and white, many of the latter indeed hanging about the Court-house throughout the day. The Police Court Room in the third story was fully packed at the hour named, and the most intense feeling manifested when the negro TURNER was brought in.

District-Attorney HAVEN, assisted by JOHN C. MILLER, Esq., appeared for the people, the prisoners were not represented by counsel nor did they express their desire for any, SMITH managing his own case. Mr. HAVEN reminded his Honor Justice MILLIKEN, that by the statute if convicted, the defendents were subject to a penalty of imprisonment in the Penitentiary for from one to seven years, in each case of a person kidnapped, and as three men had been as was alleged kidnapped by these men, aided by another still at large, he should in view of the importance of the case ask a continuance, and in the meantime that heavy bail might be fixed in each case.

After some discussion SMITH waived an examination, and subsequently gave bail in $3,000 to appear at the August term of the Recorder's Court. The others, TURNER and the boy OBERMAN, were committed in default of $1,000 bail each.

The most active exertions are being made by Detectives PINKERTON, BRADLEY and other officers with what we believe and trust is a full intent and desire to capture the fugitive NOYES, for whose capture if necessary, a much larger reward could be offered than the paltry sum that made him a negro-hunter. This affair has justly made a most profound sensation here, perhaps more so than any like event for ten years past, and yet there seems to be no desire other than that the law should take its course.

There was a rumor of a large gathering of colored citizens last evening on the corner of Buffalo and Jackson streets, there was an assembly of perhaps a hundred and fifty at the Methodist Chapel there situated, but it was a quiet and orderly gathering, with closed doors to the general public, and, we learn, characterized by a moderation and tone of sentiment expressed not at all at variance with the character borne by our colored residents as quiet, peace-loving men, despite their no small present provocation.

We learn that about 10 o'clock last evening another party implicated in the kidnapping was arrested. The person is ex-policeman Dewey, formerly in the employ of the railroad companies at the Illinois Central dépôt, who has just returned to this city from a trip to Pike's Peak. It is charged that he was one of the assistants of NOYES and SMITH in the car that conveyed the party to St. Louis.

Sunday Recreation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Observing in your issue of to-day (July 23) an editorial entitled "Sunday and the Police," in which you state it to be your firm conviction that "no permanent reform in the Sunday habits of the great mass of our people can be looked for till the habit of seeking on that day health, recreation and decent pleasures in the environs of the Metropolis shall be established among them;" I desire to make one brief remark on that subject; or, rather, ask one question, which, if answered with candor, cannot fail to be more convincing than a long argument.

Do the successful business men of our community, our men of wealth, of standing in society, of cultivation, of moral character, or even our most intelligent classes, use the Sabbath as a day of recreation in the environs of the City? Or, in other words, are not those who do thus use the Sabbath the lowest—or among the lowest—classes of society? If so, the practical working of the system, as seen by us daily, is more to be depended upon than any theory that lacks confirmation in practice—as yours does.

But you may use the ten-thousand-times-quoted argument on this subject, and say that our lower classes live and labor in a more confined and less pure and healthy atmosphere than the upper classes, and, therefore, need Sunday as a day of recreation more than others. In answer to this I would say that a large proportion of them work down town, in the same streets, under the same circumstances, and breathing the same air as our other citizens; another large portion are employed in the erection of buildings up town, out of the thickly settled portion of the City, and thus have a much purer atmosphere than the rest of us. It is true a number work in factories, machine-shops, founderies, &c., where the air is less pure and healthy; but even of this class can you affirm that those who spend the Sabbath only as a day of rest, and for the worship of God, are one whit less vigorous in mind and body, or more disposed to vice and immorality than those who use it as a day of recreation?

M. S. T.

Resuscitating the Drowned.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read the account of the sad and *immensely* "fatal termination to a pleasure excursion," in Friday's TIMES; also, in Saturday's TIMES directions for "resuscitating the drowned," taken from the *North and South*. I regret that you had not in your possession the *modern system*, or as it is known in the profession, MARSHALL HALL'S *Ready Method*. That great physiologist originated and demonstrated a system *simple, safe, and certain, if judiciously, patiently and perseveringly* followed. You will find it described and illustrated in the London *Lancet* (reprint), June, 1856, pages 546-48. The New-York *Daily News* published it shortly after. *By the "Ready Method" Mr. Holmes' life would have been saved*, as "he was taken from the water before life was extinct." In conclusion, I would respectfully suggest that far greater benefit would result from illustrating this subject than from the most wonderful representations of battles, stump-tail cows, &c.

Yours respectfully, J. McNULTY, M.D.

The term asphyxia, which ought to be exchanged for apnœa, designates that condition of the animal system which results from the suspension of respiration.

Respiration involves two processes—the inhalation of oxygen, and the exhalation of carbonic acid.

The remedy for the suspension of respiration is, on every principle of common sense, the restoration of respiration. This view might be considered, irrespective of physiological inquiry and proof, as self-evident; but that proof is amply supplied by physiology.

Of the two functions suspended, it is certain, from physiological inquiry, that the retention of the carbonic acid is by far the most fatal, and that, in a word, asphyxia is the result of the carbonic acid retained in the blood, which becomes, in its excess, a blood-poison.

If this view be correct, it is evident that restored respiration is to the blood-poison in asphyxia what the stomach-pump is to poison in the stomach; and that it is *the* special remedy, the *sine quâ non*, in asphyxia.

But this blood-poison is formed with a rapidity proportionate to the circulation, which is, in its turn, proportionate to the temperature, or to acceleration. To elevate the temperature, or to accelerate the circulation, *without* having *first* secured the return of respiration, is therefore *not to save*, but in reality *to destroy life!*

Now, let me draw my reader's attention to the *rules* for treating asphyxia, proposed and practiced by the Royal Humane Society. They are as follow:

1. Convey the body carefully, with the head and shoulders supported in a raised position, to the nearest house.

2. Strip the body and rub it dry; then wrap it in hot blankets, and then place it in a warm bed in a warm chamber free from smoke.

3. Wipe and cleanse the mouth and nostrils.

4. In order to restore the natural warmth of the body, move a heated covered warming-pan over the back and spine. Put bladders or bottles of hot water, or heated bricks, to the pit of the stomach, the armpits, between the thighs, and to the soles of the feet. Foment the body with hot flannels. Rub the body briskly with the hand; do not, however, suspend the use of the other means at the same time; but, if possible, immerse the body in a warm bath at blood heat, or 100° of the thermometer, as this is preferable to the other means for restoring warmth.

5. Volatile salts or harlshorn to be passed occasionally to and fro under the nostrils.

6. No more persons to be admitted into the room than are absolutely necessary.

My first remark on those rules for treating asphyxia is, that "to convey the body to the nearest house," is doubly wrong. In the first place, *the loss of time* necessary for this purpose is—*loss of life!* On the contrary, not a moment should be lost; the patient should be treated instantly, on the spot, therefore. In the second place, except in very inclement weather, the exposure of the face and thorax to the breeze is an important auxiliary to the special treatment of asphyxia.

But most of all, the various modes of restoring the temperature of the patient, the warm bath especially, are objectionable, or more than objectionable; they are at once inappropriate, unphysiological and deleterious.

If there be a fact well established in physiology it is that an animal bears the suspension of respiration in proportion, not to the warmth, but, within physiological limits, to the lowness of the temperature, the lower limit being about 60° Fahr. A warm bath of 100° Fahr. must be injurious.

All other modes of inducing warmth are also injurious, if they divert the attention from the *one remedy* in asphyxia—artificial respiration—or otherwise interfere with the measures to be adopted with the object of restoring this lost function.

Such, then, are the views which the scientific physician *must* take in regard to the late rules for treating asphyxia promulgated by the Royal Humane Society.

I now proceed to state the measures by which those rules must be replaced.

I revert to a proposition already made: as asphyxia is the result of suspended respiration, the one remedy for the condition so induced is, self-evidently and experimentally, the restoration of respiration.

But there is an impediment to artificial respiration never before pointed out. It is the obstruction of the glottis or the entrance into the windpipe, in the supine position, by the tongue falling backwards, and carrying with it the epiglottis—an event which can only be effectually remedied by adopting *the prone position.*

In this position the tongue falls forward, drawing with it the epiglottis, and leaving the ingress into the windpipe *free.*

But even when the *way* is patent, there remains the question, how is respiration to be effected? The syringe or the bellows may not be at hand, and if they were, the violence used by them is apt to *tear* the delicate tissue of the lungs. The mode proposed by LEROY, of compressing the thorax by means of a bandage, and allowing its expansion by the resilience of the costal cartilages, is proved by experiment to be futile, chiefly, no doubt, from its being attempted in the supine position, with the glottis obstructed.

The one effectual mode of proceeding is this: let the patient be placed in the prone position, the head and neck being preserved in their proper place. The tongue will fall forward, and leave the entrance into the windpipe free. But this is not all, the thorax and abdomen will be *compressed* with a force equal to the weight of the body, and expiration will take place. Let the body be now *turned* gently on the side, (through rather more than a quarter of a circle,) and the pressure on the thorax and abdomen will be removed, and *inspiration*—effectual inspiration—will take place. The expiration and inspiration are augmented by timeously applying and removing alternately pressure on the spine and ribs.

Nothing can be more beautiful than this life giving—(if life *can* be given)—this breathing process.

In one series of experiments, twenty cubic inches of air were expelled on placing a corpse in the prone position, and ten cubic inches more by making pressure on the thorax and ribs, the *same* quantities being inhaled on removing that pressure, and on rotating the body on its side. But I must give the experiments in detail:

A subject was laid on the table, and pressure made on the thorax and ribs, so as to imitate the procedure of LEROY. There was no result; a little gurgling was heard in the throat, but *no respiration* followed. The tongue had fallen backwards, and closed the glottis or aperture into the windpipe! All inspiration was prevented.

Another subject was placed in the *prone* position. The tongue having fallen *forwards*, and the glottis being free, there was the expiration of twenty cubic inches of air, a quantity increased by ten cubic inches more on making pressure along the posterior part of the thorax and on the ribs. On removing this pressure, and turning the body through the quarter of a circle or rather more, on the side, the whole of the thirty cubic inches of air were inspired!

These manœuvres being repeated, ample respiration was performed.

Nay, there may be a question whether such considerable acts of respiration may not be too much.

It is to be observed, however, that, in this mode of artificial respiration *no force* is used; the lung therefore is not injured; and that, as the air in the trachea and bronchial tubes undergoes little or no change in quantity, the whole inspired air passes into the air-cells, where the function of respiration is alone performed.

It deserves to be noticed, that in the beginning of this experiment in the prone position, the head was allowed to hang over the edge of the table; all respiration was frustrated! *Such is the importance of position.*

Reserving the full exposition of this method of *postural respiration*, this theseopnea, for another occasion, I will conclude by reducing these views into the simplest *Rules* for the treatment of asphyxia.

New Rules for the Treatment of Asphyxia.

I. Send with all speed for medical aid, for articles of clothing, blankets, &c.

II. Treat the patient on the spot, in the open air, exposing the face and chest freely to the breeze, except in too cold weather.

I. *To excite Respiration.*

III. Place the patient gently on the face, (to allow any fluids to flow from the mouth.)

IV. Then raise the patient into the sitting posture, and endeavor to *excite* respiration.

1. By snuff, hartshorn, &c., applied to the nostrils.
2. By irritating the throat by a feather or the finger.
3. By dashing hot and cold water *alternately* on the face and chest.

If there be no success, lose no time, but

II. *To imitate Respiration.*

V. Replace the patient on his face, his arms under his head, that the tongue may fall *forward*, and leave the entrance into the windpipe free, and that any fluids may flow out of the mouth; then

1. Turn the body gradually but completely on the *side, and a little more*, and then again on the face, alternately (to incluce inspiration and expiration.)

2. When replaced, apply pressure along the back and ribs, and then remove it (to induce further expiration and inspiration.)

3. Let these measures be repeated gently, deliberately, but efficiently and perseveringly, *sixteen times* in the minute, *only.*

III. *To induce Circulation and Warmth.*

1. *Continuing* these measures, rub all the limbs and the trunk *upwards* with the warm hands, making *firm pressure* energetically.

2. Replace the wet clothes by such other covering, &c., as can be procured.

VI. *Omit the warm bath until respiration be reestablished.*

To recapitulate, I observe that—

1. If there be one fact more self-evident than another, it is that artificial respiration is the *sine quâ non* in the treatment of asphyxia, apnœa or suspended respiration.

2. If there be one fact more established in physiology than another, it is that within just limits, a *low* temperature conduces to the protraction of life, in cases of suspended respiration, and that a more elevated temperature destroys life. This is the result of the admirable, the incomparable, work of EDWARDS.

3. Now, the *only* mode of inducing efficient *respiration* artificially, at all times and under all circumstances, by the hands alone, is that of the postural manœuvres described in this paper.

This measure *must* be adopted.

4. The *next* measure is, I have stated, to restore the *circulation* and *warmth* by means of pressure firmly and simultaneously applied *in the course of the veins, therefore upwards.*

5. And the measure *not to be adopted*, because it tends to extinguish life, *is the warm bath without* artificial respiration.

This measure *must* be relinquished.

These conclusions are at once the conclusions of common sense and of physiological experiment. On these views human life may, nay, must, sometimes depend.

The New Croton Board.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A writer, without signature, in your paper this morning, asks who THOMAS B. TAPPAN is? The writer certainly could not have been acquainted with the affairs of this City for the last twenty-five years, for he would not be under the necessity of asking this question.

THOMAS B. TAPPAN was first Assistant and afterwards Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward, five or six years in succession, and bore the reputation of being an honest, intelligent and indefatigable officer and magistrate; and is one of the few men that have been at the head of our City Government of late years, that we feel sure did not make office a source of dishonest gain.

Mr. TAPPAN's residence has been for a number of years back, in the Twelfth Ward, (and I suppose that this fact will account for his name not being in the Directory.) He is a high-minded and honorable gentleman, and descended from one of our best and oldest families, and probably about fifty years of age. I am sure that it will not be detracting from the reputation of Mr. DEFOREST, to say that Mr. TAPPAN is his equal in all that constitutes a good citizen, and that he possesses every requisite for a good officer. His friends know him to be strictly honest, and to possess great firmness and intelligence. Mayor TIEMANN could not have selected a more worthy person to succeed Mr. DEFOREST.

E. D. T.

POLITICAL.

Kansas Politics—Address of the Republican Central Committee.

The Leavenworth *Times* publishes the following Address of the Republican Central Committee of Kansas, announcing the Republican plan of action:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: After a violent and painful struggle of four years, Kansas has arrived at the great political crisis of her existence.

With a population more than sufficient to meet the requirements of a State, with a Constitution formed by a Convention of the people, she is again about to apply for admission to the Union of States.

Before, however, that admission can be effected, you will be called upon to participate in the most important election yet offered for your suffrages. Under the Constitution framed at Wyandot are shortly to be elected a Representative to Congress, Gubernatorial and other State officers, a Judiciary for the State, and a Legislature, on whom will devolve the duty of electing two United States Senators.

Recent events have shown us that the fraud in which our Territory was baptized at its birth, and which characterized its early history will follow it as long as it remains dependent.

The Federal Government continues as it began in its dealings with Kansas.

In spite of the indignant remonstrances of an outraged people, usurpation and not protection has marked every action of the Power which holds us in its grasp.

It forces upon us without reference to our consent, a horde of office-holders, who are not the choice of the people, and a Federal Judiciary, into whose hands it delivers the power to subvert and control our territorial laws, thereby establishing a judicial despotism, at war with justice and popular rights.

Eternal vigilance is still the price of liberty, and with this alone must we oppose Federal influence and official corruption.

The elections which are to be held during the coming Fall, cannot result favorably to the great cause to which we have pledged our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, unless every precinct in Kansas is carefully watched over by earnest Republicans. Let our nominating convention be composed of tried and capable men, that they may present such names as will most surely meet the indorsement of the whole people.

Let the Registry Law be faithfully carried out and executed.

Let no man to whom Liberty and the prosperity of Kansas are dear, relax one moment in the work until the day, when with a Republican in Congress, no longer trammelled as our Representative has hitherto been by the mere power of remonstrance, without the more practical influence of a ballot; with two United States Senators sworn and pledged to defend our rights on the floor of the Senate; with State officers who will worthily execute and administer the Government, and with a Judiciary, learned (honored be answered by partisan convictions, who will faithfully interpret the laws, thus giving dignity to the bench and confidence to the people, we may rest from the immediate labor, content in the consciousness of duty done and Freedom vindicated.

In behalf of the Republican Central Committee o Kansas Territory.

SAMUEL C. POMEROY, President.

A. CARTER WILDER, Secretary.

The Hon. THOMAS CORWIN has addressed the following letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, correcting an error in the report of his Xenia speech.

XENIA, July 16, 1859.

Your reporter of my remarks at Xenia, in your issue of this morning, makes me to have declared that I would not vote for the admission of a slave State into the Union, even if instructed to do so. This is a mistake. I said I should carry out *my opinions* as to the exclusion of Slavery in the Territories, and if my constituents should instruct me otherwise I would not obey them, but consider whether I ought to resign. *I said nothing on the subject of admitting slave States into the Union.* Please insert this in your paper.

Very respectfully, THOS. CORWIN.

MR. GISBORNE'S OCEAN TELEGRAPH PROJECT.—We learn by a letter received this morning from Paris that Mr. F. N. GISBORNE, who projected the telegraphic cable between Nova Scotia and Massachusetts, defeated in our Legislature last Winter, has just completed two important contracts of a similar kind in France. One is for the laying of a cable, 480 miles long, between Toulon and Algiers, the other connecting Toulon with Corsica, a distance of 150 miles. The depth of the Mediterranean being about two miles, a most favorable opportunity will be now afforded of testing the value of the light cable, which the British Transatlantic Telegraph Company, of which Mr. GISBORNE is the engineer, proposes to lay from the coast of Cornwall to the Straits of Belle Isle, and through the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Canada. We understand from the same source that a French war-steamer is to be placed at the disposal of Mr. GISBORNE, for the purpose of making soundings for his cables, and the work of laying them is to be completed on or before the 31st of October next. Should these experiments be successful they will tend powerfully to inspire public confidence in the British Transatlantic Company's cable, which it is intended to carry across the ocean next year.—*Boston Courier*, 23d.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 23.

The People of the State of New-York, by their Attorney General, vs. James Bowen and others.—SUTHERLAND, J.—This is an action in the nature of a *quo warranto*, against the defendants, for assuming to be and acting as a corporation without authority of law.

The complaint alleges that the defendants have associated themselves together and claim to be a corporation, and are unlawfully acting as a corporation, under an alleged act of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Metropolitan Gas Light Company of the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1855; but further alleges, that although the bill of said alleged act passed the Assembly on the 5th day of April, 1855, and the Senate on the 15th day of April, 1855, yet it was not approved of, or signed by the Governor until the 17th day of April, 1856; and that the Legislature adjourned without day on the 14th day of April, 1855, and was never thereafter in session during that year.

By an averment of the complaint, the act in question (Sess. Laws of 1855, p. 1,039) is made a part of the complaint.

By section 1 of the act, James Bowen and others, (the defendants in this action,) and their present and future associates, are created, constituted and declared to be a body corporate and politic by the name of "The Metropolitan Gas Light Company of the City of New-York," with full power, &c., to manufacture and sell gas in the City of New-York, and to lay their pipes in the streets, &c., for the purpose of conducting gas, &c.; but this can only be done upon obtaining the permission of the two Boards of the Common Council of said City.

The complaint further alleges, that in the month of June, 1855, the said defendants pretending to act as a corporation under the name of "The Metropolitan Gas Light Company of the City of New-York," presented their petition to the Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York praying for permission to lay conductors through the streets, &c., for the purpose of conducting gas through the same.

That on the 12th day of September of the same year, the Board of Councilmen passed a resolution granting such permission, but that on the 8th day of December of the same year, the Board of Aldermen nonconcurred, and the resolution was lost.

That on the 20th day of December, 1858, the said Board of Councilmen passed a resolution granting such permission, which resolution is set out in the complaint, and that such resolution was concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the 27th day of December, 1858.

The complaint insists that the defendants and their associates are not a corporation, and have no right to act and assume the franchises of a corporation.

First—Because the act of incorporation was not approved by the Governor until after the adjournment of the Legislature, and for this reason failed to become a law.

Second—That, if approved of by the Governor so as to be a law, the act is unconstitutional and void in its purposes and provisions.

Third—That the said corporation did not commence the transaction of its business within one year from the date of its incorporation, and has not yet commenced the transaction of its business, and that thereby their charter (if it ever had any) have ceased. The prayer for relief is that the said act may be adjudged to be in violation of the Constitution of this State, and null and void; and that the said defendants may be adjudged to unlawfully assume and usurp the franchises of being a corporation, and to act as a corporation without legal authority or right.

To this complaint the defendants have demurred generally, on the ground that the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. From this statement it will be seen that three questions are raised by the demurrer:

First—Can the Governor approve and sign a bill so as to make it a law after the final adjournment of the Legislature?

Second—Is the act in question unconstitutional and void, if duly passed and approved by the Governor so as to make it a law if otherwise constitutional?

Third—Does the act in question contain any special provision or provisions, which relieve the corporation, thereby intended to be created from the provision of the Revised Statutes (1 Rev. Stat., 600, 67) requiring corporations thereafter created, to organize and commence the transaction of their business within one year from the date of their incorporation; or if created subject to this provision of the Revised Statutes, did this corporation in fact commence the transaction of its business within one year from the date of its incorporation? Can a bill passed by a majority merely become a law by the approval and signature of the Governor, or to become a law must it have such approval and signature during the Session of the Legislature?

By section 1 of article iii., of the Constitution, it is provided that "the legislative power of this State shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly." By section 14 of the same article the enacting clause of all bills shall be, "The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows." And no law shall be enacted except by bills. By section 15 of the same article "No bill shall be passed unless by a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, and the question upon the final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading, and the Yeas and Nays entered on the Journal."

By section 9, of article iv., it is provided that "every bill which shall have passed the Senate and Assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approves, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objection at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of all the members present, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. But, in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law."

These provisions amount to a constitutional definition, and the result is, I think, that the Governor may approve and sign a bill after the adjournment of the Legislature, so that the bill which otherwise would not be a law, becomes a law by his approval and signature.

The Constitution makes the distinction between a bill and a law; it defines the legislative power to be the power to pass bills subject to the qualified negative of the Governor; it carefully separates the legislative from the executive power, and carefully excludes the executive power, or right of approving or objecting to the bill, from the legislative power. By the Constitution this power of approval and of objection is not a legislative but an executive revisory act, implying in its exercise time, examination, judgment. I think that from the careful exclusion of this revisory right or power by constitutional definition from the legislative powers, and from the general provision in the ninth section of article iv., that "Every bill which shall have passed the Senate and Assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor—if he approve he shall sign it," without the specification of any time or period for the performance of this executive act or duty; it follows that a bill may become a law by the executive approval and signature after the adjournment of the Legislature.

By the 9th section, every bill shall be presented to the Governor for his approval or objections; and there are two ways in which the bill may become a law during the session of the Legislature, with his approval and without his approval. If he signs the bill, his signature is evidence of his approval; if he retains the bill ten days without returning it, &c., "the same shall become a law, in like manner as if he had signed it;" that is, you may say, that the Constitution makes such retention for ten days evidence of his approval; but the Legislature may adjourn before the expiration of the ten days, and thus prevent the return of the bill; in which case, says the Constitution, "(that is, any bill which shall not have been returned by the Governor to the Legislature before their adjournment,) shall not be a law." That is, by the Governor's retention of it for ten days, or "in like manner as if he had signed," or, in other words, without his signature. If the Governor approve and sign the bill after the adjournment of the Legislature, their adjournment did not prevent the return of it. Does it follow because a bill cannot, after the adjournment of the Legislature, become a law without the signature of the Governor, that it cannot with his signature? In case the Governor approve the bill what relieves him from the plain injunction of the Constitution, that if he approve the bill "he shall sign it." This right and power of approval or of disapproval is discretionary, free, and entirely without constitutional limitation or control; but every bill shall be presented to the Governor, and it is plainly his constitutional duty to examine every bill; such an examination implies an approval or disapproval; if he approves, "he shall sign it." What is there in the Constitution relieving the Governor from his general duty of examining every bill passed, or which limits its exercise in point of time to the actual session of the Legislature? I see nothing.

All public officers, and all departments of Government, are to be presumed to act from public motives, and within the sphere of their Constitutional duties; all bills passed by the Legislature, therefore, are to be presumed to be constitutional and for the public good; they might not be—hence the veto check; but if a law authorized by the Constitution is called for by the public interest, way should not the bill embodying it, approved of by the Governor, become a law by his signature, although the Legislature may have adjourned without giving him time for examination? Why should the adjournment of the Legislature deprive the public of the law? the Governor being always at hand to examine, and, if he approves, to sign.

"Every bill which shall have passed the Senate and Assembly, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor; if he approves he shall sign it," says the first part of section 9 of article IV. The remainder of the section is a provision for the contingency of his not approving the bill. The veto power calls for time and examination. The legislature have a right to make the bill a law, notwithstanding the objections. The legislature cannot exercise this right without being in session. There should be no unnecessary delay in passing laws. The ten days for the return of the bill is fixed by this section with reference to all these considerations. The requirement that the bill shall be returned to the house in which it originated with the objections, is for the benefit of the Legislature, and in furtherance of their right to repass the bill by a two-third vote and if they choose to adjourn and waive this right before the expiration of the ten days, why should that affect the general right and duty of the Governor to sign all bills which he approves.

The statement of his objections is for the benefit of the Legislature; and, therefore, after they have adjourned, if the Governor does not approve the bill, he simply abstains from putting his name to it.

Conceding the construction of these provisions of the Constitution to be doubtful, so that considerations of public convenience or public policy can properly be resorted to, I am of the opinion that the strength of the argument drawn from such considerations is decidedly in favor of the construction giving the right in question to the Governor.

It is said if the Governor can sign bills after the adjournment of the Legislature, to which the constitutional limitation of ten days does not apply, there being no time fixed for his examination or signature if he approves, that he might sign at any time during the interval between the adjournment and the next session, or even at any time during his term of office.

To this I answer that, the Legislature having adjourned, there was no need of fixing a time as to them; and as to the public at large, whether the bill becomes a law depends entirely upon the Governor's signature; whether he shall or shall not approve and sign is wholly at his discretion. Is it extraordinary that the Constitution, leaving the fate of the bill after the adjournment of the Legislature wholly at the discretion of the Governor, should also leave somewhat at his discretion the time at or within which such discretion is to be exercised? I say somewhat at his discretion because there is necessarily imposed in the constitutional enjoinment of every public, official duty, with out express limitation as to time, an injunction and a constitutional responsibility for its performances as soon as the occasion for the performance arises, and the nature of the duty and other duties of equal importance will permit.

What executive duty is more momentous than the examination, judgment and conclusion implied in the exercise of this revisory veto power; and if the Legislature adjourns leaving bills under the provisions of the Constitution wholly at the Executive discretion, what duty should or is more likely sooner to claim his attention?

What motive, except what may be called "*vis inertiæ*," has the Governor for delay. Men are generally willing to do what they approve of. If the Governor approves the bill why should he delay signing it? If he does not approve, he will leave the bill unsigned, without any other constitutional accountability for his determination to sign or not to sign, than attaches to every other executive act or determination, to wit: for the honesty of its motive.

There being, therefore, no motive for unnecessary delay, the framers of the Constitution did not apprehend any public inconvenience from delay in the executive action after the adjournment of the Legislature; nor do I see any risk of any other or further delay than might arise from averseness to undertake the labor of examination, and the pressure of other executive duties; and this, it was probably thought, could not be provided against by an express limitation, without unnecessarily (after the adjournment of the Legislature) circumscribing Executive discretion.

This, I think, is a sufficient answer to the only argument which I have seen, founded on considerations of public conscience or policy against the construction, giving the Governor the power in question.

Now let us look on the other side of this question of public convenience or public policy.

The provisions in the first Constitution of this State, adopted in 1777, before the Constitution of the United States, by which this veto check upon legislation was given to the Chancellor, the Judges of the Supreme Court, together with the Governor, as a council of revision, that (as expressed in the Constitution) "laws inconsistent with the spirit of this Constitution, or with the public good," might not be "hastily and unadvisedly" passed, and in the place of which the present provision giving this veto power to the Governor alone, was first adopted from the Constitution of the United States into the State Constitution of 1822, and the proceedings of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and the debates on that Constitution in the Convention framing it, and in the State Conventions adopting it, conclusively show that this veto check, as we have it now in the State Constitution of 1846, is, and was intended to be a revisory power and duty, necessarily implying in its faithful, conscientious and momentous exercise and discharge, time, investigation, and judgment. From these written Constitutions themselves, as well as from the proceedings of the Conventions framing them, and the debates on them, it is plain that the three great departments of Government or political power, the legislative, executive, and judicial, were not only intended to be checks upon each other, but to be as independent of each other as possible.

The history of the Constitution of the United States shows that many of the greatest and *best* men taking part in the conventions framing and adopting it, and others of that day, feared that notwithstanding the constitutional checks upon the legislative power, it would in the end become tyrannical and oppressive, and "swallow up (as expressed on one occasion) all the other departments of government."

Their recent experience of Parliamentary omnipotence and oppression had shown them that tyranny was not the less tyranny for having a hundred heads. It is plain that in this country all political liberty depends upon the integrity of our written Constitutions; and without reference to the past, or recent experience, it is equally plain that a fanatical, partizan, log-rolling Congressional or Legislative majority might pass bills, not from public motives or for the public good, but from personal selfish motives, or for partizan or bigoted purposes, and which, although strictly within the constitutional limitations of legislative power, might be unnecessary and oppressive and unjust to the minority.

The framers of these written constitutions thought so, and hence this great conservative and protective veto check. And from the origin and very nature of these written constitutions, this veto power, although conservative, is an equally popular representative element of the Government with the Legislative power.

The Constitution is the written will of the people; its protection is the protection of *their* Government; the Governor is elected directly by the people, and returns to them, and in the exercise of the veto power, represents and acts for the people of the whole State.

It is not like the veto of the English crown, left in the crown for the protection of the prerogatives of the Crown, or the individual liberty of the monarch, but is more like the veto of the magistrates called Tribunes among the Romans, which was given to them, and which on their first institution was used by them to protect the liberties of the people. Now, such being the origin, nature and purpose of this veto power, which construction of the constitutional provision giving it to the Governor, is most commended by public policy, or public convenience, or even popular liberty properly understood—that which compels its exercise by the Governor during the turmoils, confusion, lobby appliances and haste of the close of the session, embarrassed and hesitating between an earnest wish not to defeat any good bill, an honest determination to veto all corrupt or unconstitutional bills, and want of time to examine all the bills

The New-York Times.

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Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office tomorrow, July 26, at 1½ o'clock to go by railroad, and 5 o'clock by steamboat.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

A Treaty of Peace has been signed between the Emperors of France and Austria, and the Italian war has been brought to a sudden conclusion. We received this highly important intelligence by the *North Briton*, which arrived at Quebec yesterday, with advices four days later—she having left Liverpool on the 13th. The *Africa*, which arrived at this port on Thursday morning, put us in possession of the fact of an armistice having been concluded, to extend to the 15th of August. In an order of the day issued by Napoleon on the 12th, he announced the armistice to his soldiers, but gave, of course, no intimation of an expectation of peace. On the 11th, an interview took place between the two Emperors, at Villa Franca, the result of which was a treaty, the outlines of which are given in a telegram from the French Emperor to the Empress. An Italian Confederation is to be established, under the honorary presidency of the Pope. Austrian rights in Lombardy are conceded to France, and transferred to Sardinia, to which she is annexed. Venice, while forming an integral part of the Italian Confederation, is to be preserved to and governed by the Emperor of Austria. The effect of the news of peace on the Money market was quite perceptible. The Emperor's dispatch was bulletined on the Paris Bourse on the 12th, and the funds immediately rose 2½ per cent. The news did not transpire in London until after the closing hour for Consols, so that the full effect is not known, but sales were made late in the day at 96¼. The treaty is commented upon variously by the English Press, though its provisions seem to be generally distasteful. We receive a variety of interesting miscellaneous intelligence by this arrival, an abstract of which will be found in our telegram. The Liverpool Cotton market remained firm at the advance noted by the *Africa*. Provisions and Breadstuffs continued very dull, a decline having taken place in Flour.

By an arrival at Philadelphia we have late and important intelligence from Venezuela. The condition of that Republic is far from satisfactory. The Government of Gen. Castro is regarded with general discontent, and no measures of conciliation applied by him to the opposition proves acceptable. A fresh revolution and reconstruction of the Government appear to be imminent. The blacks remained in possession of Puerto Cabello, whence the white population had, with few exceptions, retired. Gen. Paez, with his friends, despairing of the country had left, and is now in Philadelphia.

The *Quaker City* brings us dates from Havana to the 19th inst. Some perturbation had been caused in commercial circles by the failure of two brothers, planters and merchants, whose obligations were heavy. A serious fire had broken out at Cienfuegos on the 19th, destroying much property. Sugars were dull; the fever, though not violent in its type, was prevalent at Havana.

Advices from Porto Rico are to July 10. The news is unimportant. On the morning of the 10th a fire broke out at Ponce in a warehouse occupied by the English Consul, and was raging at the time our informant sailed.

By the arrival of the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans we receive our letters and files from Vera Cruz. The general traits of the news have been given by telegraph. The new and startling decrees of the Juarez Cabinet, confiscating the immense possessions of the Church, will be read with the highest interest.

One of the most audacious and deliberate attempts at murder ever made in this City occurred at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon in Canal-street, near Broadway. The victim was a young woman named Virginia Stewart, who until lately has resided in Mobile as the mistress of a cotton-broker named Robert C. McDonald. Desirous of escaping from her paramour, whose intemperate and violent habits had caused her to dislike him, she clandestinely left Mobile for this City. McDonald left in pursuit of her, and arrived here a few days after her. Unable to discover her hiding-place, for three weeks past he has given himself up to the greatest excesses. In this condition he accidentally met his fugitive mistress on Saturday, and after vainly endeavoring to induce her to return with him to Mobile, just as she was turning away from him he drew a revolver and shot her. The ball took effect in the forehead above the left eye, and is said to be mortal. The woman was removed to the City Hospital, and the intended assassin was taken into custody.

The funeral of Captain Waterbury, of the Fourth Precinct Police, was attended yesterday by a large body of the Police force and a company of the Twelfth Regiment, to which the deceased formerly belonged. His remains were interred in New-York Bay Cemetery.

The Sunday Liquor law was very generally observed yesterday, and there were fewer arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct than on any Sunday for many years.

The City Inspector's report for the week ending on Saturday noon shows a small increase in the number of deaths over the report of the previous week. The total number of deaths was 614, against 597 the week before. Of the entire number of deaths last week 447 were ten years of age and under, and 130 were from cholera-infantum. Of the whole number 19 were from violent causes. The general health of the City is remarkably good; the nativity table shows that of the whole number of deaths 498 were natives of the United States, 79 of Ireland, 18 of Germany, and 7 of England.

The meeting of the Bar called for Saturday, for the purpose of expressing regret at the death of Rufus Choate, was held pursuant to appointment, and was as well attended as could be expected at this season. Justice Clerke made a few remarks on taking the chair, and addresses of greater length were delivered by Messrs. Hiram Ketchum and Charles A. Peabody. A full report will be found in another column.

In our columns to-day will be found the opinion in full, delivered by Mr. Justice Sutherland, of the Supreme Court, a day or two since, sustaining the demurrer of the Metropolitan Gas-Light Company to the complaint recently filed against them by the Attorney-General. The action was one in the nature of a *quo warranto*, to prevent the defendants from acting as a corporation, under their charter granted in 1855. One objection raised by the complaint to the charter was, that it was not signed by the Governor until after the adjournment of the Legislature; another, that it violated the Constitution of the State, by establishing a monopoly, by taking property without making compensation, and also by giving a special charter where the object could equally well be obtained by a general act. Still another objection was, that the Company had not commenced business within the year required by law. All these objections were held untenable by the Court. The questions involved are of great importance and general interest.

By the report of the Health-Officer of Brooklyn it appears that there were 149 deaths in that city last week—122 of which are classed as children, and 84 of these were less than one year old. The principal causes of death were: Cholera infantum, 55; marasmus, 11; convulsions, 10; debility, 7; and consumption, 9.

A young woman named Mary Farley, in the family of Peter Blum, on Dean-street, near Grand-avenue, left home on the 22d inst. to make a call at a house in Court-street, expecting to return immediately, and has not been seen since. As she was a girl of correct habits, her friends think that she has met with foul play.

Marcus O'Brien, arrested on Friday night last by the Second Precinct Police, Brooklyn, for beating his wife, hung himself after being placed in a cell at the Station-house. When discovered life was extinct

A new Methodist Episcopal Church at Oyster Bay, L. I., was dedicated yesterday. The Rev. Mr. Milburn and the Rev. S. Platt, of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Charles Fletcher, of New-York, took part in the exercises.

The sales of Cotton, on Saturday, comprised 1,500 bales, at full prices. Flour was in better request, but at easier rates. Wheat was also more freely dealt in, having been cheaper. Corn was quiet, and declining. Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Tallow, Oils, Hops, Iron, Hides and Leather were inactive. Common Resin, Spirits Turpentine and Whisky were in demand. The movements in Provisions were restricted, and prices of hog products continued to favor buyers. The freight engagements were quoted moderate. There were 625 vessels of all classes in port.

Peace in Europe.

The anticipations which we expressed on Saturday last of the progress of events in Italy have been suddenly and fully met. The war in Italy has been ended, without a Congress of the Great Powers, by the victories of France and the wisdom or the fears of Austria. The peace that was broken in the end of April on the banks of the Ticino, has been restored again in the beginning of July on the banks of the Adige. The Austrian Emperor, who marched his armies to Sardinia in the Spring, lord of Lombardy and Venice, and supreme arbiter of Italy, withdraws them in the Summer within the narrow lines of a single Province; and consenting to hold his place in Italy as an Italian Prince, submits to meet Italian Princes as his peers in a new Confederation. Italy has become Italian from the Adriatic to the Alps; and Europe, which for months has been lavishing abuse upon the Emperor of the French, as the desperate disturber of the peace of the world, stands now amazed to see him lead his legions back to Paris without asking a rood of land to be added to the fair domains of France. The imagined conqueror contents himself with a great work of peace; the deceitful despot keeps his word with Europe and with his people. The tidings of the closing of the fearful drama which for months past has kept not Europe only, but the world, upon the rack of mingled interest and horror, will be everywhere received with thankfulness and joy. Those mighty hosts arrayed along the Mincio and the Adige no longer menace mankind with new visions of slaughter. Into myriads of homes, beside the Danube and the Seine, the glad intelligence will carry such relief as we, so far removed from trials such as there have tried the simple peasant hearts of Austria and France for weary weeks, may fancy perhaps, but happily for us and ours cannot truly measure. As a Christian, civilized people, our first emotion in reading the news which this day brings us must be a sense of sympathy with the multitudes who have suffered so long and so deeply, and who now are spared so much. But a war such as has now been fought and ended on the Lombard plains has its vast historical side, its deep political interest and significance, and these must not be lost sight of now in the hour of returning peace.

The settlement of Italy agreed upon between Napoleon III., Victor Emanuel and Francis Joseph, as it comes reported to us to-day, is too evidently garbled and confused to admit either of analysis or discussion. The telegram of the Emperor to the Empress announcing the conclusion of the war, throws no light on the arrangements provided for the future; and the want of any authentic information at London, even in the highest quarters, as to the details of the interview between the Emperors, is compensated for by a vast flock of the most absurd imaginable rumors and reports of all sorts and kinds, flying in from all quarters of the European horizon.

The comments of one English journal, always loyal to the Italian cause and liberal in tone, and generally just to the French Emperor, the London *Daily News*, as quoted in our telegrams, would seem to imply that the Italian settlement, as understood in Great Britain, was held to be an abandonment by Napoleon III. of the people for whom he had drawn the sword; and if it be true that the Kingdom of Venice has been reserved to Austria with the command of the Adige, it will require a very strong and convincing faith in the efficacy of the new Italian Confederation, which that settlement is also said to have created, to satisfy the friends of Italian freedom that the Emperor of the French has done for Italy all that he undertook to do, or all that Europe believed and will still believe it to have been in his power to effect. The sympathies of the world in this great struggle were given not to the splendid soldier who humbled Austria at Magenta and Solferino, but to the great sovereign who nobly dared to espouse a vital principle in the policy of Europe, and to right with his sword the wrongs of years which the sword had inflicted.

Sunday in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphians are keeping the Sabbath of their city by breaking the peace of their State. Loving brethren though they be, they cannot dwell together in unity, because of their city railroads. A certain number of them wish to spend the Sunday in the country about the environs of their city, and for that purpose think it desirable to keep the city railroad cars in motion on that day. Certain others wish to keep their Sunday by going to church within the city limits, and for that purpose have no need of the city cars whatever. One would suppose that a civilized population inhabiting the city of William Penn might agree to differ on such a point as this without coming to the open scandal of a Sabbatarian war. But this, it seems, is not possible on the banks of the Delaware. Rather than give up their cars one party find themselves prepared to ride to and fro all day long armed to the teeth, and equal to any fate. Rather than allow their neighbors to ride at all on Sunday, the other party vow themselves bent on rushing out of church to tear up the rails and overthrow the offending cars with their unholy freight. The question has become a question of partisan passion, and threatens to be discussed in the partisan spirit of passion alone. Once launched upon this career, our neighbors will soon find the ideas of liberty and religion drifting out beyond their respective horizons. We have had gusts of the same difficulty here in New-York, and we know whereof we affirm when we warn the children of Brotherly Love not to delude themselves into the belief that the cause of true independence has anything to gain from indecent and irrational self-assertion, or that the holy name of Christianity is likely to be exalted by any victories of a narrow, angry and exclusive dogmatism. The Churches of Philadelphia have not been ridden down by the private carriages or the hackney coaches of the Past, and they may be relied on to endure the shock of the railway car of the Present. And the advocates of rational liberty on Sunday, as on all other days of the week, may well spare themselves all recourse to the futile weapons of ribaldry and uproar.

A Revolution in Mexico.

The Liberal Government of Mexico has taken one of those decisive extreme measures which mould the fate of a nation. It has done for our distracted neighbor in the South what France and Europe combined will find it difficult enough to do for the States of the Church, and has struck down by a single sweeping blow the whole temporal power of the Romanist hierarchy in Mexico, so far as that temporal power rested upon the things of this world. The sword of the Spirit of course will remain to the clergy in Mexico as long as the Mexican people put faith in their holy offices; but whether that sword has not lost its hilt in the conversion of the vast estates of the Mexican Church to the uses of the State will ere long be proved in the new political experience of the Republic.

The keen insight of Lerdo de Tejada long since discovered that the only hope for the establishment of a powerful free government in Mexico lay in the bold step which the Juarez Government has now been induced by him to essay. While too many other Mexican statesmen gave themselves up, like the majority of our own leading politicians, to partisan views of the present and future of their country, and looked to Generals, military intrigues, and *pronunciamientos*, just as our Browns and Davises look to conventions and candidates, for the materials of an endless series of political disturbances, Lerdo de Tejada applied himself to the study of the resources of Mexico, with the determination of sounding, if possible, the real secret of her resources, and of discovering what the incubus was which lay with such a paralyzing weight upon her vitality. He found fixed in the heart of the nation, and stretching out over all its nerves and limbs, a massive organization of men and money committed to the political theories of a few ecclesiastical leaders—moved by the powerful machinery of ecclesiastical discipline, independent of all political factions and political chieftains, and ready to throw its whole force into the scale in favor of any aspirant to power who would conciliate its good-will by serving its interests. This power the Liberals could only hope to overthrow by boldly alienating it from their side, and driving it into an alliance with a party sure to become unpopular with the nation. For the Liberals to woo the Church as a body politic would be to court their own destruction. The clergy, formidable to them as foes, would be fatal to them as friends. If liberal institutions were really possible in Mexico, they could only be established independently of this imperial and overbearing confederation. The true policy once perceived, it was resolutely adopted, and we have its critical triumph before us now in the form of the decrees of the Constitutional Government, formally converting to the uses of the State the vast property of the secular and regular clergy in the confraternities in Mexico; abolishing the great majority of the confraternities; throwing the church definitely upon the people for support; enfranchising, in a word, religion from politics and politics from religion.

The future of Mexico for good or ill is in this colossal measure. The rabid supporters of ecclesiastical authority will rail upon it as an act of democratic and subversive impiety, forgetting, as they conveniently will, that Lerdo de Tejado and Juarez might find precedents enough and to spare, were they disposed to seek them, in the relations of royalty with the Church from the days of Charlemagne, who made the Faith a Power, to those of Napoleon, who made it a tool; and from the time of Henry the Eighth of England, to that of Charles the Fourth of Spain. But the calmer friends of the Catholic Church themselves will see that there can be no substantial mischief done to all that is really Catholic or religious in that organization by a reform which assimilates it to the condition of the same Church in the United States.

Desperate efforts will be made, of course, to resist the execution of these new decrees, which have been framed, however, with too clear and astute a regard to the elements of popularity, we think, to fail of fastening themselves upon the favor of the nation at large. The skill with which the interests of the small lessees of Church property, and the little tenants of the monastic bodies have been cared for in the proposed changes, is a marked indication of the statesmanlike ability with which the measure was prepared. If self-interest and patriotism are not alike empty names in rural Mexico, the Fraternities will find it hard to fight the new laws with success.

The amount of the resources which this revolution will put at the disposal of the Liberal authorities, as it is gradually carried out, cannot very easily be estimated. It must be remembered that the operation of the decrees is in no sense of the word Jacobinical. The parish priests will still draw their tithes and dues from their faithful people; still receive their fees for discharging the sacramental functions of baptism, and marriage, and burial; still drive their simple traffic in relics and medals, scapularies and masses, holy water and blessed wax. The Government will, doubtless, still consent to subsidize such poorer episcopal Sees as those of Sonora and Lower California, Nueva Leon and Chiapas. It is the vast estates of the brotherhoods, convents, monasteries, and grand confraternities: the domains in town and country, the mines, the mortgages that are now to arm the State with power to pay its debts honestly, build its roads decently, develop its magnificent resources, educate its people—to make, in short, a supreme effort at self-government and political resurrection. The value of the properties thus affected is certainly not less than enormous. In 1856 it was estimated that of the five thousand buildings of all kinds which make up the City of Mexico, one-half, valued at forty millions of dollars, belonged to the clerical body. In the same year the income of the same body throughout the Republic derived from all sources, was computed at twenty millions of dollars, or six millions more than the whole annual expense of the Federal Government. The relief of their national politics from the pressure of a compact army of so-called "religious" persons, wielding such a power as this, should of itself constitute, in the daring men by whom it has been achieved, a title to cosmopolitan distinction.

The Census of 1860.

Undeterred by the experience of having David, the founders of the American Constitution provided in that very charter of our national being for a periodical numbering of the people.

Our national theory of representation of course made such a provision necessary, and it has been complied with, more or less successfully, at regular intervals of ten years ever since the year 1790.

Another decade, now fast ripening to fulfillment, brings on the work once more; and Mr. J. C. G. Kennedy, of Maryland, who superintended the census of 1850, has just been appointed to look after the preliminaries of that of 1860.

Mr. Kennedy is by no means a novice in statistical science, nor has he lacked variety of experience. Eight years ago he visited Europe to confer with the masters of knowledge in those matters, and entered into elaborate discussions on the subject of a general revision of the census-taking systems of the world, with a view to securing something like uniformity in the handling of facts, the chief value of which must always consist in their capacity of being used by relation and comparison. The successive meetings of the Statistical Congress held since that time at Brussels, Vienna, and Paris, have brought forward many new and some practical ideas, especially in respect to the proper formation of schedules, with all of which Mr. Kennedy must be supposed to be familiar. In the course of his studies, too, for the last ten years, he must have learned thoroughly to appreciate the crude, incoherent, and virtually useless character of our own Census of 1850; and he has doubtless convinced himself that the little success of the magnificent plan on which that Census was drawn up is to be attributed not only to the slip-shod and irresponsible agencies employed in executing it, but also in a very large measure to the highly impracticable nature of the plan itself. It was, in fact, a chaos of comprehensive suggestions, rather than a plan, and shone more by the apparent minuteness and multiplicity of its details, than by the vigor and lucidity of its general scheme. Mr. Kennedy, of course, knows the people and the administration with whom he has to deal too well to expect for any system which he may devise anything at all approaching in fullness and accuracy that most splendid result of English honesty and English intelligence, the British Census of 1855, the whole of the arrangements for which were so admirably adjusted, that the schedules for the United Kingdom were filled within a single day's time; and a just contemporaneous basis for comparisons and deductions established as between the various elements of the Return, which has made that Census a treasury of valuable political and economical truths for English statesmen and thinkers ever since. Do what Mr. Kennedy may, political jobbery, and slap-dash popular indifference, and sectional jealousy, and the utter absence of an independent central authority, will make the next Census of the United States inevitably incomplete and unsatisfactory. But there are portions of the country in which a fair approach to exactness may be secured; and the whole work should be so projected as to allow of its attaining statistical perfection wherever that perfection may be found to be attainable. The work of preparation has unfortunately been delayed till it is almost time to begin the actual work of execution. We are here in the latter half of the year 1859, and find a Superintendent but just now appointed. Had any proper sense prevailed at the seat of Government of the immense importance of the task, this negligence would have been impossible.

Even at this eleventh hour much may be accomplished if much be undertaken in the right temper. There is much more statistical ability in the country than we commonly receive credit for possessing; and though we cannot pretend to an equality in this particular with France or England, Sweden, Prussia or Belgium, the work of the coming Census, were the right men appealed to for counsel and help, would rapidly develop into the dignity and significance of which it is worthy.

Mr. Kennedy's life among the numerals has not been altogether so pacific or so free from thorns as the nature of his occupations would seem to suggest that it should be; but if he will deal with his large duties now in a large and national spirit; and do his best to compel the next Census to tell us all the truth political and social of which it can so easily be made eloquent, he will make for himself a brilliant name in doing the country a lasting and real service.

The August Magazines.

The *Atlantic Monthly* has taken to itself a new editor in the person of Dr. J. W. Palmer, of this city, already so well known by his own pictures of life in the far East and West, and by his admirable translation of Michelet's book, *L'Amour*. Dr. Palmer will reside in New-York and cooperate with his Boston colleagues in giving to the *Atlantic* that cosmopolitan character which is essential to its permanent success. The August number, the first issued under the new auspices, augurs well for the progress of the magazine. Its contents are skilfully varied, and none of its articles fall below the highest average of magazine excellence. Mrs. Stowe's story of the "Minister's Wooing" continues to develope into a novel of the social human sort, more novelesque than any of this gifted woman's previous stories: more artistic in aim, certainly, and more temperately ambitious in style. But Mrs. Stowe is playing with dangerous elements in introducing the characters of our Revolutionary history.

Mrs. Julia Howe continues her rambling, dashing sketches of her Cuban experience. The "Roba di Roma" unrolls more of its glittering folds; and the Professor lectures on phrenology over his breakfast-table; finesses with language in his old fashion, and utters, on the whole, more striking sentences in a given number of pages than he had achieved in several previous palavers. These are the "linked sweetnesses long drawn out" of the Monthly. Of special articles complete and full in themselves, we have a terrific New-England tragedy entitled "The Ring Fetter," full of devilish exultations and white lips and catastrophes; a cheery, chatty, pleasant paper on the "Birds of the Night;" a thoughtful essay by that strangely gifted man, the late author of "Margaret," on the "Dramatic Element in the Bible;" a dissertation on the Italian War, and a sketch of the Zouaves mainly condensed from the admirable history of that now famous corps by the Duc D'Aumale, and already transferred to these columns. The verse of the number is decidedly good There can be no question, for instance, as to the image and superscription set upon the following noble poem, in which the old myth of the giant chained beneath Etna, Enceladus, is suddenly made alive with meaning to prophesy the dread uprising and passionate triumph of down-trodden Italy. Mr. Longfellow's new degree of LL.D. evidently has not chilled "the fountains of song within him:"

ENCELADUS.

Under Mount Etna he lies;
It is slumber, it is not death;
For he struggles at times to arise,
And above him the lurid skies
Are hot with his fiery breath.

The crags are piled on his breast,
The earth is heaped on his head;
But the groans of his wild unrest,
Though smothered and half suppressed,
Are heard, and he is not dead.

And the nations far away
Are watching with eager eyes;
They talk together and say,
"To-morrow, perhaps to-day,
Enceladus will arise!"

And the old gods, the austere
Oppressors in their strength,
Stand aghast and white with fear,
At the ominous sounds they hear,
And tremble, and mutter, "At length!"

Ah, me! for the land that is sown
With the harvest of despair!
Where the burning cinders, blown
From the lips of the overthrown
Enceladus, filt the air!

Where ashes are heaped in drifts
Over vineyard and field and town,
Whenever he starts and lifts
His head through the blackened rifts
Of the crags that keep him down!

See, see! the red light shines!
'Tis the glare of his awful eyes!
And the storm-wind shouts through the pines
Of Alps and of Apennines,
"Enceladus, arise!"

THE KNICKERBOCKER.

Our venerable friend, with the knee breeches who came into the world long before pictures were deemed a necessary element of popularity in monthly magazines, has now fairly taken his place among the "pictorials." Old Knick for August has a gallery of original illustrations, and what is better worth noticing, is the fact that they are extremely good designs and well engraved. For our own special taste, we would prefer articles in magazines that require no illustration; but the publishers are competent judges for the popular demands, and it is not to be supposed that they would put themselves to the extra cost of illustration if they did not find their account in it. The first article in the *Knickerbocker* for August is an extremely interesting description of Cape May, with ten very spirited illustrations by T. Addison Richards. They are among the very best drawings we have seen from his facile pencil. The next illustrated article, entitled "A Stranger in Gotham," gives us well-engraved views of five of the most picturesque church edifices in the City, but no information is given as to the character of the sects that worship in them. It is as improper as it is inconvenient and embarrassing to give a view of a church with no other information about it than to call it "Dr. Macauley's Church," "Dr. Alexander's Church," or even "All Soul's Church." Those churches are not the churches of the pastors who officiate in them; they belong to some special ecclesiastical organization, and their actual name should be given. The churches are permanent institutions, but their pastors are accidental, and constantly changing. All Souls' might be supposed to be an Episcopalian or a Catholic Church, but it is owned and occupied by Unitarians. St. Paul's Church, too, in Fourth-avenue, of which a view is given, will naturally be taken for an Episcopal Church, but it belongs to the Methodists. The next illustrated article is a pleasantly-written account of "Palissy the Potter;" and two very spirited but undeniably American drawings, by Hoppin, illustrating the "Romance of a Poor Young Man," make up the list of the illustrations. The unillustrated articles make up a very agreeable *melange* for Summer reading. Mr. de Cordova's "Omnibus Driver," one of a capital series of humorous sketches illustrating the street employments of New-York, is very good, but it has a fault not common with magazine articles—it is too brief. The letter of "Mr. William Gruff," the omnibus driver, is a very diverting piece of character writing. The "Heart-history of a Heartless Woman" is the commencement of a good magazinish story, and the essay on "The Civilization of Algiers" gives the requisite amount of gravity which the exigencies of a work of this kind calls for. The Editor's Table, the specialty of the *Knickerbocker*, is as racy as ever, as full of chatty and genial matter, and rather longer than usual.

Amusements.

The week has been, on the whole, a dull one in theatrical matters, two of the principal establishments—namely, the Metropolitan and Laura Keene's—being closed. Mr. Burton, Mr. Burnett, the stage manager at Miss Keene's Theatre, and Mr. Jefferson, the *ci-devant* American Cousin, have taken benefits and been honored by numerous audiences with considerable profit on each occasion.

Niblo's Theatre.—At Mr. Burton's benefit on Friday, the House was almost full. On Saturday, being the occasion of Mr. Jefferson's benefit, "prior to his departure for England," it was crowded, as the technical phrase is, from pit to dome. Mr. Jefferson was called before the curtain after the first piece, and received a most vociferous ovation. He made some brief but happy remarks to the audience, expressive of his thanks for present and past favors, but intimating that he had not yet finally determined whether he would visit England or remain here for the next season. Mr. Jefferson had, indeed, every reason to be proud of the manner in which his friends and admirers rallied to his standard on Saturday—the least favorable evening in the least favorable season that he could possibly have selected for a benefit. At the close of the week everybody who can leaves town to pass Sunday in the country, and for those who could not quit the City, there were powerful attractions presented in rural places, within a half hour's ride of Union Square. Notwithstanding these, however, the public mustered at the call of their favorite actor in crowds, and afforded Mr. Jefferson substantial evidence of the estimation in which he is generally held. Four pieces were presented—in all of which Mr. J. appeared, playing *Solon Shingle*, *Simon Lullaby*, and *Diggory*, and especially the last named part, most admirably. As *Cox*, in "Box and Cox," Mr. Jefferson was less happy. The charm of its character is its Cockneyism, and it is about as difficult for Mr. Jefferson to personate a real Cockney as it would be for Mr. Burton to represent *Solon Shingle*, Mr. Sothern, the great *Lord Dundreary* of last season appeared as *Box* in the same piece, and did it well. This popular actor was also called before the curtain, and, it must be almost needless to add, was made to indulge the audience with that peculiar "sneeze" with which, if we may use the expression, Mr. S. has "hich-chawed" himself into immortality. Mrs. Jefferson acted on this occasion for the first time in New-York, and played *Mrs. Lullaby* very prettily indeed. This lady was greeted in the most complimentary manner by the audience on her appearance, and, on being called before the curtain at the conclusion of "the conjugal lesson," received a large number of very beautiful bouquets.

The programme for the present week at Niblo's comprises the most popular representations of Mr. Burton. On Saturday Mr. Eddy's season, which has been extremely and deservedly successful, will terminate. The theatre will then be opened by the Ravels, who will commence their occupation of Niblo's on the 1st of August. This talented family are too well and too highly esteemed among frequenters of the theatre to make much allusion to their peculiar performances necessary. The chief members of the troupe have literally grown up with the growth of the City, whose population they have amused almost as long as the oldest inhabitant can remember. Still, they are as fresh and as lively to-day as they ever were, having apparently set their faces totally and determinedly against the folly of growing old or becoming tired. They open the present season, however, with new attractions, having secured, for a star engagement, one of the greatest lady dancers in the world—to wit, Mlle. Maria Henneberg, *première danseuse* from the *Conservatoires* of Paris and Leipsic. This young lady is said to be very beautiful, and to possess a most perfect figure; and although she is only 18 years of age, is pronounced by the critics of the old world "one of the prettiest and most perfect *artistes* that have ever adorned the stage." The engagement of this lady by the Ravels furnishes another proof that suffering humanity must, in some form or other, be benefited by the war in Italy, Mlle. Henneberg had been engaged for La Scala, in Milan. On the approach of the allied armies to that city, the managers of the theatre threw up their engagement, and before the London and Paris agents could see the lady, the Messrs. Ravels' man of business had concluded a contract with her for New-York. So that even here, we Republicans of the New World have cause to rejoice at one of the results of the war in Italy. Whether we should thank the Emperor of France more than the Emperor of Austria, or *vice versa*, for Mlle. Maria, however, is a question which we will leave the politicians of the Sunday papers to settle at their leisure.

Wallack's Theatre.—The Extravaganza of "Lalla Rookh" will be continued throughout this week. This burlesque is an admirable one, is well put upon the stage, and is successfully acted. The parade of the Amazons, as a perfect drill without the remotest approach to a bore, is something which should be witnessed once, and will bear seeing seen twice or thrice.

The Bowery.—The "Hidden Hand" and "Willful Murder" are announced for this evening, Mr. Fox playing *Sphoon*, in the latter piece.

At the National, the *habitués* of this establishment are promised the "Dream Spectre" and "Magic Pills."

Barnum's Museum.—Wyman, the Wizard, has possession of this house during the present week, and will perform his wonderful tricks every afternoon and evening.

The Palace Garden,—now more popular than ever,—will be open every evening this week, for music, dancing, fire-works, &c.

Wood's Minstrels continue to amuse the admirers of negro theatricals. The elegant theatre at which these Ethiopian artists perform is nightly crowded, and loud applause at frequent intervals, expresses the satisfaction of the audience. Mr. Hoax has performed at Wood's during the past fortnight, and will appear every evening this week.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Post-office Investigation in Chicago—Condition of Affairs in Mexico—European Matters, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, July 24.

The Post-office Department having determined to resume the investigation into the alleged official misconduct of the Postmaster at Chicago, two special agents have been dispatched thither for that purpose. They already intimate that their report will contain some rich disclosures, as they have discovered evidence which will astonish even Postmaster-General Holt, who seems to act in all official matters without fear, favor or affection. Considerable excitement is said to prevail in Chicago. Q.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Sunday, July 24.

A letter has been received from the Earl of Derby, who avers that the armistice means peace, and that in proposing it, Louis Napoleon designs to re-enact the abrupt closure of the Crimean war.

Lord Lyons yesterday had a long interview with the Secretary of State.

All classes share in the hope that the armistice will be terminated by a durable peace.

An official communication from the Bremen Government states, that the recent reduction of postage at fifteen cents between the United States and Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Saxe Coburg, Gotha, and other German States, under the direction of the Thurn and Taxis Post office, applies only to the correspondence forwarded *vid* Bremen, but not to the correspondence sent *vid* Hamburg, as originally reported.

The Liberal Government of Mexico, through their agent in the United States, has just concluded a contract for the supply of Minnié and Sharpe rifles, and cannon and ammunition to suit them. These are to be forwarded to Mexico by the 1st of September. It is not yet known here whether American volunteers will be accepted, as Lerdo has not arrived, and the character of his instructions, therefore, is not ascertained. These warlike stores may supersede the necessity for extraneous aid, except as to competent officers, there being a sufficiency of Liberals ready to take the field as rank and file.

Letters have been received here from various quarters, the writers expressing an anxiety to raise volunteers for the service of the Liberals in any number that may be desired.

There was an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, called, it is understood, to consider the dispatches just received from Minister McLane, relative to Mexican affairs.

The Members of the different Legations from Europe have had several reunions here in glorification of the news of the Armistice, and to show their appreciation of their continued peaceful relations among their respective Sovereigns. The jubilants, however, did not include the French, Austrian and Sardinian Ministers, who are absent from Washington.

Fire at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Saturday, July 24.

Harrison & Wilson's spice mills in Walnut-street were destroyed by fire this afternoon to the amount of $15,000; fully insured.

Important from Venezuela.

DISTRACTED STATE OF THE REPUBLIC—A FRESH REVOLUTION INEVITABLE—THE BLACKS IN POSSESSION OF PUERTO CABELLO—RETURN OF GEN. PAEZ TO THE UNITED STATES.

The bark *Venus*, Capt. Atkinson, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Curaçoa, with dates from that place to July 8.

The news is important. By daily arrivals at Curaçoa from Puerto Cabello, we have intelligence of the disturbed state of Venezuela.

Gen. Castro has declared a general amnesty to the insurgents, and wishes to join them and organize a new Government. He is not liked by either party. They have refused him, and are determined to form a Federal Government.

The negroes have also revolted. They took Puerto Cabello and murdered some of the inhabitants. Business is at a stand-still, and the inhabitants have taken refuge on board the vessels in that port. Numerous families have left altogether, and are daily arriving at Curaçoa.

Gen. Paez was to leave on the 8th for St. Thomas and the United States, having retired in disgust.

RETURN OF GEN. PAEZ—DISTRACTED STATE OF THE REPUBLIC.

[By Telegraph.]

Philadelphia, Sunday, July 24.

The bark *Rowena* arrived at this port to-day from Venezuela, with President Paez, and a number of other prominent Venezuelans, who have returned in consequence of political troubles. Venezuela was unsettled and factions divided the country and were continually fighting. President Castro had appointed a Liberal Ministry, composed of Adanda, Ramon Echandia, and Gen. Silva—all friends of the late revolution. They had sent Commissioners to the chieftains of the insurgents to treat with them and make a convention. The position of Gen. Castro seemed very precarious, the public treasury being exhausted, and all confidence gone. The port of Laguayra was closed the day the *Rowena* left, and a Custom-house boat came after her when she was under sail. Great difficulty was experienced in Puerto Cabello to load vessels, there being no working men and the roads being blockaded by the insurgents.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY—FAILURES AND COMMERCIAL DISTRUST—FIRE AT CIENFUEGOS—THE MARKETS—THE FEVER.

The steamship *Quaker City* brings Havana advices of the 19th inst.

A private note informs us that there have been various rumors circulated within the last week of parties of high respectability having failed, but upon due inquiry, it is found the only positive failures that have taken place are those of two brokers, one of whom has disappeared, and of a Col. Espelius, of the Militia, who is also a planter, for upwards of $500,000. These rumors have done mischief, by causing a general distrust among mercantile men.

A telegraphic dispatch received at Havana, on the 19th from Cienfuegos, states that a large fire at that place had destroyed the storehouses of Aviles & Leblanc and Thomas Terry, with 6,000 hogsheads of Muscovado sugar.

Sugar is heavy, but last quotations are fully maintained.

Molasses without operations.

Freights still dull, and last quotations unaltered.

Exchanges dull. On London, 13 per cent premium. On New York, ¾ to 3 per cent. premium. On New-Orleans, 4 to 5 per cent. premium, short sight.

There is a great deal of yellow fever, but it is not of so virulent a type as for the past two years.

From Porto Rico.

By the arrival of the schooner *Trident*, Capt. Bradlew, we have received advices from Ponce, P. R., to 10th inst. On the 10th inst., about 4 A. M., a fire broke out in the store of Messrs. Peysare & Co., the senior partner being the English Consul. We do not learn the extent of damage done, as the *Trident* sailed about two hours after. Captain B. supposes the loss sustained to be very heavy, as there were some explosions.

Yale College.—The exercises at Yale College during Commencement Week will be as follows: On Tuesday, July 26, the *carcie ad clerum*, by the Rev. Hiram P. Arms, of Norwich; on Wednesday, 27th, meeting of the Alumni and the Literary Societies, and in the evening the Phi Beta Kappa anniversary, with an oration by Judge Strong, of Philadelphia; on the same day, the meetings of the classes of 1849, 1853 and 1856. Commencement exercises fall on Thursday, July 28.

A TRAGEDY IN THE STREET.

A Jealous Man Shoots his Mistress—Arrest of the Assassin—History of the Parties, &c.

A very audacious and apparently deliberate attempt to commit murder was made on Saturday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, in Broadway, in daylight and in full view of the hundreds who at that hour are passing along the street. The chief actors in the tragedy were ROBERT C. MCDONALD, a Kentuckian, who, for the past three weeks, has been living at the Metropolitan Hotel, and a young woman named VIRGINIA STEWART, a native of Massachusetts, but who has resided at the South a number of years. The facts of the case are as follows:

At the hour above mentioned, MCDONALD was observed, in company with two ladies, walking up Broadway from Taylor's Saloon, whither they had been for refreshments. The gentleman attracted the attention of passers-by from his excited manner, and the loud tone in which he was talking to one of his companions. Reaching Canal-street, he stopped suddenly on the southwest corner of Broadway, and the woman to whom he had been talking was heard to say, "I will have nothing more to do with you!" and she with the other woman walked a few paces down Canal-street. Scarcely had the words been uttered, however, before the man followed them, and drawing a Colt's revolver from his belt, he deliberately discharged one barrel at his victim when she was but six feet from him. A piercing cry of pain told that the ball had taken effect and the woman, staggering forward a few feet, fell headlong on the steps of the main entrance of the Brandreth House. The occurrence was witnessed by a number of persons, and the assassin was quickly surrounded by a crowd, among whom were Officer ROBERTS, of the Eighth, and Officer LATTA, of the Sixth Ward. As they approached MCDONALD raised his weapon, and the officers supposing he intended to shoot them, one struck him upon the head with his club, while the other wrenched the pistol from his grasp.

In the meantime the woman was taken into RUSHTON'S drug-store. She was totally unconscious from loss of blood. A doctor who happened to be present when the scene occurred took her in charge, and after administering restoratives and stimulants, she recovered sufficiently to give her name and residence.

An examination developed the fact that she had been wounded in the forehead, the ball passing through the skull, about two inches above the outer angle of the left eye, and burying itself in the brain. A considerable quantity of brains had issued from the wound. Several physicians were sent for, but, before they arrived, it was deemed expedient to remove the sufferer to the City Hospital, where, accompanied by the doctor and two female friends, she was conveyed, and placed under the care of the house-surgeon, Dr. QUIMBY.

MCDONALD was taken to the Eighth Ward Station-house, where he was searched, as is the invariable custom, and a large two-bladed eight-inch Bowie-knife was found upon his person. With difficulty the officers succeeded in disarming him; and while doing so he made a desperate effort to recover his revolver, with the avowed purpose of ending his own life, a the weapon was being handed to the Sergeant in the Station-house. He did not succeed in the attempt, however. He freely confessed the truth of the charge made against him, and said the woman had incited him to the deed. She had wrecked all his hopes of happiness in life, and he did not wish to live. Observing that the man was evidently determined on suicide, and as he appeared to be in an excited if not a demented condition, he was divested of every article of clothing that he could possibly employ as a means with which to commit self-destruction. He was then locked up, and precautions were adopted to prevent his doing violence to himself.

THE HISTORY OF THE PARTIES.

The chief actor in this tragedy, ROBERT C. MCDONALD, is a cotton broker, at Mobile, Alabama. He is a tall, stout man, with florid complexion, long, red beard, and commanding presence. He is apparently 30 years of age. He has a mother living, and he is said to have been very wealthy; but a large portion of his means has been squandered in dissipation.

VIRGINIA STEWART, his victim, has a father living in Boston, the keeper of a beer-shop. JENNIE, for so she is called by her companions, has been a woman of pleasure for many years. She is of medium height, exceedingly well favored, with dark hair, and full round face. She always dressed fashionably and expensively. She shipped to this City every Summer for some years, and the attention her beauty and dashing air attracted when she promenaded Broadway has made her comparatively well known. It is said that she became acquainted with MCDONALD in Mobile some eight years ago, when she was boarding in a *maison de plaisir*. Conceiving a strong regard for her, he induced her to become his mistress, but she remained at the house at which he found her. She bore him two children, both of whom are dead. A story was current that he had taken the woman from the house in which he first met her, had introduced her to his mother and to the society in which he moved; but we are credably informed that the statement is untrue.

About two years ago JENNIE left the house in which she had so long lived, and opened one of a similar character herself. MCDONALD still continued his intimacy with her, and treated her with affection when he was sober. He, however, was addicted to intemperance, and frequently, when inebriated, would misuse his mistress, and, drawing a weapon, would threaten her life. She has often had him arrested in self-defence.

JENNIE at length became weary with MCDONALD. He had almost become confirmed in intemperance, and her life with him was next to unbearable. Desiring to be free from his jealous disposition and violent temper, about three weeks ago she came North, without acquainting MCDONALD with her intention. Remaining a few days at a hotel in Broadway, she afterwards went with some of her former acquaintances to live with Mrs. LIVINGSTON, at a house in Marion-street, kept for women of her vocation. As soon as MCDONALD became cognizant of his desertion by his mistress, he followed her to this City, and reached here a few days after her.

He searched for her diligently, but was unable to discover her whereabouts, when he indulged in the wildest dissipation and excess, which he has unremittingly kept up. He was cautioned by the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, where he stayed, as to the inevitable result of the course he was pursuing, and he was remonstrated with by his friends and acquaintances, but with no effect. MCDONALD left for Georgia after he had been here about a week, but returned in a few days, and took up his old quarters at the Metropolitan.

He subsequently went to Boston, whence he returned on Saturday morning.

During all this time he continued in his delirium of inebriation. Still hoping to find his fugitive mistress, he called on her friends, but they would give him no information of her. He accidentally met her, however, at Taylor's Saloon, as stated above, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, where she was in company with two lady friends. He earnestly implored her to return with him to Mobile, but she as earnestly said she would have nothing more to do with him. Desiring to rid herself of him she started to leave the saloon, when he followed her to the door. She said she would have him arrested for annoying her; he threatened to shoot her if she did. Talking in this style they reached the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, when the interview was ended as above narrated.

The woman still remains at the City Hospital, and suffers less pain than she did. She is perfectly conscious and converses pleasantly with her attendants. Her recovery is entirely hopeless, however.

MCDONALD was taken to the Tombs yesterday morning, and Justice CONNOLLY committed him to await the result of his victim's injuries. He occupies cell No. 5. Our reporter visited him, and found him smoking a cigar. He appears to be very excited and nervous, so much so that his physician forbids his friends to converse with him. He is very anxious as to the woman's condition and is desirous of her recovery. He asserted that he was crazy when he committed the act, and was therefore not accountable for it. MCDONALD was visited by Alderman BEADY in his cell, about 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, when he made the following statement:

I am from Mobile, and have been living with this woman five or six years; I have been quite intimate with her, and she keeps a house of prostitution there; I was so wrapt up in her that I could not shake her off, and I finally quitted Mobile and came to this City for the purpose of getting rid of her; she followed me for the double purpose of meeting me and obtaining girls to bring back with her to Mobile; I have followed the cotton shipping business for several years in Mobile and along the Mississippi River; I met this woman in Taylor's saloon to-day in company with two other girls; I tried to persuade her to go away with me, but she refused; she had been drinking freely; I have a brother named McDonald who has been serving as Colonel with Walker in Nicaragua; I am a relation of Col. Zachary Taylor; I have been so completely wrapt up in this woman that I have lost all control over myself in consequence of her actions, and could not carry on my business; suffering from the excitement of rum, I carried a pistol and dirk, which I was never in the habit of doing in my sober moments; at Taylor's Saloon we had some words; she persisted in refusing to come with me, and when we had got as far as the Brandreth Hotel I shot her.

When the prisoner was searched at the Station-house, a letter much blotted and interlined and apparently written by an unsteady hand, was found among his papers. It read:

MY DEAR JOHN:—I am about to commit that will astonish you, and I have some instructions with Messrs. Leland & Co., in regard to my body, but have since drawn three hundred dollars, $300 of the amount I had first, leaving fifteen hundred dollars, $1500, in their hands, which latter, deducting my expenses, they will remit to you.

Affectionately your friend,
BOB.

My love to Harry and the boys.
ROBERT C. MACDONALD.

A paragraph, which seemed to have been afterwards added, was as follows:

And to you who find my body, have my trunks opened, and you will see a letter addressed to Messrs. Simeon Leland & Co., in regard to the disposition of my remains, but buried with my beard on.
Respectfully yours,
ROBERT C. MACDONALD,
Metropolitan Hotel.

JOHN W. SMITH, Esq., Mobile, Ala.,
Present.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' APPOINTMENTS.—The Tax Commissioners held a meeting at their office, Saturday, and resolved to make the following removals and appointments: *Deputies*—David Miller, *vice* James Andrews, Jr.; Samuel R. Smith, *vice* Warren Brady; John V. Gridley, *vice* David W. Allen: Isaac M. Phyfe, *vice* George Franklin, resigned. *Clerks*—Nathaniel S. Husted, *vice* Alfred S. Dusenberry; Timothy R. Hibbard, *vice* Thomas O. Davis; John F. Cleaveland, *vice* Thaddeus B. Glover; John Contrell, *vice* N. S. Busted, promoted. James Anderson, E. J. Cadwell, E. S. Nye, R. S. Collins, at $700 each to be in lieu of all extra appointments.

OPEN ON SUNDAYS.—The Office of the City Inspector is now open on Sundays, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., and placed in charge of Mr. WM. H. ADAMS, for the reception of nuisance complaints, and in cases of urgency, the granting of burial permits. Mr. JOHN P. BENCKENDORFF, to whom has been recently intrusted the removal of dead animals from the streets and the abatement of other nuisances, will also be in attendance during the hours named, in the discharge of his duty. He yesterday caused three dead horses to be removed from the streets.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. WATERBURY.—The funeral of Capt. WATERBURY, of the Fourth Ward Police, was attended yesterday by about 600 of the Metropolitan Police, besides a detachment of the Twelfth Regiment, S. M., of which the deceased was formerly a member. Two of the Commissioners of Police and a large number of citizens were also in attendance. The funeral services were held at the Presbyterian Church in King street, near Varick. The remains of the deceased were escorted to the Canal-street Ferry by the whole Police force in attendance, and were thence accompanied by the members of the Fourth Precinct to their last resting place in the New-York Bay Cemetery, Hudson County, New-Jersey.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A girl, about eighteen years of age, on Friday night attempted to end her life by taking laudanum, at Manahan's concert room, in First-avenue. She assigned as a reason for the act, that she had been deserted by her lover, who had transferred his affections to her rival, another of the maiden *attachés* of the place. She swallowed about half the contents of the two-ounce vial filled with poison, and was prevented from taking it all by the proprietor of the place, who observed her in time to snatch the bottle from her. Dr. W. BEACH was called in, and succeeded in evacuating the stomach in so short a time that no injurious effect followed.

A COMMON OCCURRENCE.—A scaffolding, on which some painters were at work, in front of the store No. 62 Front-street, gave way on Friday evening, in consequence of one of the lashings parting, throwing JOHN MCKENNA and MICHAEL HUGHES from it. The former fell to the sidewalk, breaking his leg and thigh. HUGHES caught a shutter in his descent, and saved himself from serious injury. MCKENNA was taken to the City Hospital.

ANOTHER QUIET SUNDAY.—Yesterday was another quiet Sunday. There was very little drunkenness to be seen, and but few arrests for disorderly conduct. No new order has been issued by Superintendent PILSBURY relative to the Sunday liquor traffic, but there was a very general observance, outwardly at least, of the orders issued some time since for the closing of grog-shops, and which have proved so salutary in their effects.

FOR EUROPE.—The United States Mail steamer *Arago*, Capt. LINES, left this port on Saturday for Havre, carrying 125 passengers and $758,140 in specie. The Br. screw steamer *Vigo*, Capt. MCGONIGAN, also left on Saturday for Liverpool, carrying 29 passengers and $70,000 in specie. The Bremen steamer *Weser*, Capt. GOETZEN, also started on Saturday for Bremen *via* Southampton. She took out 72 passengers and $63,000 in specie.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON-STREET.—On Saturday noon a fire occurred at No. 553 Washington-street, occupied by Messrs. ROSS & HAIGHT, provision packers. It originated in one of the smoke-houses from some fat falling into coals. Damages, $80 to stock, &c., which is covered by insurance in the Bowery Insurance Company. The building is owned by Mr STEVENS.

DEATH IN A STATION-HOUSE.—On Saturday morning, when the Eighth Ward Police went to remove the prisoners from the cells, they found HENRY COOPER, a native of New-York, who had been arrested on the previous night for vagrancy, dead in his cell.

DECAYING MEATS CONFISCATED.—On Saturday last eight quarters of decaying beef were seized and removed, by JOHN PHILIP BRINCKERHOFF, by order of the City Inspector, from STRAUS & GILBERT'S Stalls, Nos. 171 and 172 Washington Market.

Weekly Report of Deaths

In the City and County of New-York, from the 16th day of July to the 23d day of July, 1859.

Men, 80; women, 80; boys, 258; girls, 201—Total 614. Adults, 160; children, 454; males, 333; females, 281. Colored persons, 9.

DISEASES.

Abcess, lumbar	1	Fever, intermittent	1
Abcess of brain	1	Fever, puerperal	1
Albuminaria and Bright's disease of kidneys	2	Fever, remittent	2
Amemia	1	Fever, scarlet	11
Apoplexy	3	Fever, typhoid	2
Asthma	1	Fever, typhus	1
Bleeding from lungs	1	Heart, disease of	10
Bleeding from womb	1	Heart, disease of, valvular	1
Bowels, disease of	1	Heat, effects of	1
Brain, disease of	1	Hooping cough	4
Bronchitis	5	Inflammation of bladder	1
Burned or scalded	2	Inflammation of bowels	18
Cancer of breast	3	Inflammation of brain	11
Cancer of stomach	1	Inflammation of the heart	1
Cancer of womb	2	Inflammation of kidneys	2
Catarrh	1	Inflammation of lungs	11
Casualties	4	Inflammation of stomach	2
Casualty by fall	2	Inflammation of throat	1
Casualty by railroad	1	Inflammation of tonsils	1
Cholera infantum	130	Inflammation of womb	1
Cholera morbus	7	Jaundice	2
Cirrhosis of liver	1	Kidneys, disease of	1
Congestion of the brain	16	Labor, disease of	2
Congestion of the lungs	4	Lockjaw	1
Consumption	38	Lues venera	2
Convulsions, adult	2	Malformation of spine	1
Convulsions, infantile	54	Marasmus, adult	3
Convulsions, puerperal	1	Marasmus infantile	38
Croup	10	Measles	11
Cyanosis	2	Old age	5
Debility, infantile	9	Palsy	4
Delirium tremens	4	Pleurisy	2
Diabetes millitus	1	Premature birth	6
Diarrhœa	35	Rupture	1
Dropsy	5	Scrofula	5
Dropsy in the chest	1	Softening of the brain	2
Dropsy in the head	23	Sore throat, malignant	1
Drowned	3	Sprue	1
Dysentery	42	Stillborn	20
Enlargement of the heart	3	Suicide, sulphuric acid	1
Epilepsy	1	Suicide by laudanum	1
Erysipelas	1	Sunstroke	4
Fatty liver	1	Teething	8
Fever, hectic	1	Unknown to the jury	1
Total			614

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding weeks of 1857 and 1858, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending July 25, 1857	471
Week ending July 24, 1858	607
Week ending July 16, 1859	601
Week ending July 23, 1859	614
Increase this week	17

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c	2	Stillborn and premature births	35
Brain and nerves	13		
Generative organs	8	Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs	26
Heart and blood vessels	17		
Lungs, throat, &c	83	Uncertain seat and general fevers	32
Old age	5	Unknown to the Jury	1
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	23	Urinary organs	7
Total			614

Of which 19 were from violent causes.

AGES.

Under 1 year	295	20 to 40 years	34
1 to 2 years	98	40 to 60 years	31
2 to 5 years	47	50 to 60 years	20
5 to 10 years	10	60 to 70 years	16
10 to 15 years	4	70 to 80 years	12
15 to 20 years	4	80 to 90 years	2
20 to 25 years	24	90 to 100 years	3
25 to 30 years	17	Total	614

NATIVITIES.

British America	1	Prussia	1
England	7	Scotland	1
France	2	Switzerland	1
Germany	18	United States	498
Ireland	79	Unknown	2
Norway	1	Wales	1
Portugal	1	West Indies	1
Total			614

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, July 23, 1859

Police Reports.

A SWINDLING JOURNEYMAN TAILOR.—William Thompson, *alias* James Mead, was, yesterday, arrested and taken before Alderman STARR, at Jefferson Market Court, on a charge of grand larceny. On the 18th inst., it is alleged, the accused took the materials for making up six castor beaver business coats, valued at $36, from the store of Jaroslowski & Brothers, No. 110 Liberty-street, promising to return the coats on Saturday last. Failing to do so, the merchant tailors sent a clerk to find out the reason. The clerk started for No. 50 Vandewater-street, which Thompson had given as his residence when he took the goods, but no such number exists in that street. Considering themselves swindled, Messrs. Jaroslowski appealed to the police, and Detective Wilson found Thompson at No. 13 Amity street, and took him into custody. The prisoner gave the name of JOHN Mead, but he was fully identified as the man who took the coats by Wm. Manlieu, a clerk in the clothing store. Another complaint was made by the same parties against Thompson for a similar swindle, in which he took away $1[illegible] worth of material from them a week or two ago. Thompson was committed in default of $500 bail.

ASSAULTING AND ROBBING TWO CONSTABLES.—Hugh Monahan, of No. 261 Ninth-street, and G. W. Bogart, of No. 93 McDougal street, both of whom are Ward Constables, were assaulted by Bernard Mullen, of No. 291 Twenty eighth-street, on Saturday while they were taking a drink at a liquor-store corner of Sixteenth-street and Tenth-avenue. Five others assisted Mullen in the assault, which grew out of a dispute in reference to some casks of wine, which Monahan, in the performance of his duties, had levied upon. The constables were beaten severely with fists, and cut with knives, and in the row Monahan was robbed of $58 and Bogart of $25 worth of property, in money, bills, receipts, executions, &c. So far only Mullen has been arrested. He was held for trial by Justice STEERS on charges of felonious assault, grand and petit larceny.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—While Mr. James Fox of No. 240 Thirteenth-street, was sitting on his door-step on Saturday afternoon he was brutally assaulted by Thomas Riley, who struck him between the eyes a violent blow with some instrument, inflicting a severe wound, and causing the blood to flow from the man's ears. He was arrested and taken before Justice STEERS, when he alleged that Fox had thrown a lighted pipe in his bosom, burning his breast; but this was strenuously denied by the complainant. Justice STEERS held the accused to bail in $300 for the assault, when John Bowen, of No. 207 East Thirteenth street, who had accompanied him to Court, became his bondsman.

THE CHEAP WAGON.—The Police item in Saturday's TIMES headed "A Cheap Wagon," was incorrect so far as it reflected upon Mr. David Stein, of No. 182 West Twenty-fifth-street. Mr. Stein was not arrested nor held to bail by Justice KELLY for stealing a wagon, but voluntarily went before the Justice, and on its being proved that the wagon was stolen property, Mr. Stein delivered it up, and proved to the satisfaction of the claimant and of the Justice, that he purchased it innocently, not knowing it to have been stolen.

BROKE HIS LEG.—Charles Grier, accompanied by two friends under the influence of liquor, last evening, it is supposed insulted a woman on the corner of Pike and Monroe streets, when the woman seized a paving stone and knocked Grier down, and in falling he fractured his leg. The woman then ran away, and Grier was taken to the New-York Hospital.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MORTALITY.—From the 16th to the 23d inst. there were 149 deaths in Brooklyn, according to the official statement of Dr. BOYD, Health Officer. These are classified as follows: men, 9; women, 18; boys, 63; girls, 59; adults, 27; children, 122; males, 72; females, 77; colored persons, 1. *Diseases.*—The principal causes of death were cholera infantum 55, marasmus infantile, 11, convulsions, infantile, 10, debility, 7, consumption, 19. The other causes of death were: burned, congestion of the lungs, delirium tremens, dropsy in the head, typhus fever, measles, old age, teething—one each. Bronchitis, cholera sporadica, croup, dropsy—2 each. Congestion of the brain, dropsy in the head, heart disease, inflammation of lungs, premature birth—3 each. Diarrhœa, drowned, inflammation of the bowels—4 each. Inflammation of the brain, stillborn—5 each. *Ages.*—Eighty-four were under one year old and 122 were under 10 years old. *Nativities*—England, 2; Germany 4, Ireland 15, United States 127, unknown 1.

SUICIDE.—On Friday afternoon last, a man named MARCUS O'BRIEN was arrested by Officer MALLORY, of the Second Precinct Police, upon complaint of his wife, for assault and battery. At about 11 o'clock that night, he took a leather strap from his waist, put one end about his neck, and tied the other to a bar across the ventilator in his cell, threw his legs forward, so that his whole weight was brought upon the strap, and remained so until life was extinct. His wife, when notified of the event, became quite indignant at the Police, and went before a magistrate to make a complaint that the Police had killed her husband, and then hung him up. Coroner HORTON held an inquest, when a verdict of suicide was rendered. Deceased was 42 years old, and leaves a widow and three children, who reside in Franklin-place.

A CHASE AFTER A BURGLAR.—A negro named MOSES TUTTLE attempted to enter the house of F. W. WALKER, No. 142 Bergen-street, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. While at work endeavoring to force open a back-basement window, his presence was discovered by Mr. WALKER, who gave the alarm and the negro started off upon the run. Mr. WALKER followed close upon him and yelled lustily "stop thief," which caused Officer DONNELLY, of the Third Precinct, to join in the chase. After running a number of blocks the negro was captured and locked up for trial.

SUPPOSED FOUL PLAY.—On the 22d inst. a girl named MARY FARLEY, employed in the family of PETER BUM, on Dean-street, near Grand-avenue, left the house for the purpose of visiting a dressmaker on Court-street, expecting to return immediately, since which time she has not been seen by her friends. As she was a girl of correct habits her friends think that she has been foully dealt with.

A CHILD'S BODY FOUND IN THE STREET.—The Police of the Sixth Precinct, on Saturday last, found the body of a child in a pond of water on Johnson-street, between Union-avenue and Lorimer-street. The Coroner was notified.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—A new Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated with appropriate exercises at Oyster Bay yesterday. The Rev. Mr. MILBURN and the Rev. S. PLATT, of Brooklyn, and the Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER, of New-York, took part in the exercises.

ROBBERY.—The house of L. I. VOORHIES, at Gravesend, was robbed Saturday night of property valued at $200. The thief is supposed to be a boy who belonged about the premises.

ITEMS.—Two horses belonging to the City Railroad Company broke loose from a car on Court street, yesterday morning, and dashed off at an unprecedented pace for Railroad horses, down Washington-street. At the corner of Johnson-street, a tree checked their progress, when they were secured without having done any serious damage....The laying of the track on Atlantic-street, for horse cars, is progressing slowly, owing to the non-arrival of the iron. The road, however, will be in operation within a few weeks. The cars have all been ordered, and one can be seen on the street, between Clinton and Henry streets. It is much more comfortable than any car now in use either in New-York or Brooklyn.... A laborer, named WILLIAM QUIGG, was seriously injured on Saturday afternoon while at work unloading the schooner *Yorktown*, lying at the foot of Washington-street. The gaff broke and fell upon him, crushing his left thigh, and injuring his head. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital for treatment. The injured man has a family at No. 46 Pearl-street... There was the usual Sunday discourse in City Hall Park, yesterday, which was listened to very attentively by nearly all of the loungers who happened to be in the vicinity....A majority of the Police force were absent from the city yesterday, attending the funeral of Capt. WATERBURY, in New-York. It was remarked by many persons that the city was never more orderly....The house of F. B. BACKUS, on Vanderbilt-avenue, between Atlantic and Fulton avenues, was robbed of property valued at $300....The house of JULIUS OST, No. 305 Grand-street, was robbed on Friday night last of property valued at $50....GEORGE DUFFY, four years old, on Saturday fell from a window in the third-story of house No. 32 Prince-street to the side-walk, and received serious, if not fatal, injuries....Two new newspapers have recently been started on Long Island; one at Sag Harbor, called the *Sag Harbor Express*, by JOHN H. HUNT, and the *Suffolk Union*, published at Riverhead, by W. VAN ZANDT.

Resolute vs. Powhatan.

These Clubs played a match on Saturday, upon the grounds corner of Pacific-street and Fifth-avenue, Brooklyn. The game was well contested through the entire seven innings, and the trial was greatly enjoyed by the many spectators present. Below is the score:

RESOLUTE.	H.	L.	Runs	POWHATAN.	H.	L.	Runs
Cowperthwaite, 2 b.	2		2	McCarty, 1 b	2		3
Rogers, 1 f	2		2	Baker, 3 b	4		1
Allen, 1 b	2		2	Ryberg, c. f	2		3
Canfield, p	2		2	Loynes, p	3		1
Brewster, r. f	2		1	Snediker, s. s	3		1
Kellinger, c. f	2		2	Brown, 2 b	3		1
Irwin, c	3		1	Bennett, r. f	2		2
Giles, s. s	3		1	Bergen, 1. f	1		3
Davis, 3 b	3		1	Dick, c	2		2
Total	21		14	Total	21		17

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
Resolute	3	4	0	2	3	0	2	—14
Powhatan	1	2	7	3	1	1	1	—17

SCORER FOR RESOLUTE—E. J. Glasson.
SCORER FOR POWHATAN—C. J. Post.
UMPIRE—W. Simonson, of the Osceola Club.

MAIL ROBBERY.—An extensive mail robbery was perpetrated at Kalamazoo on the 19th July, the regular mail bag between Detroit and Kalamazoo having been stolen at the station, carried into the woods and robbed of its contents. It was found about two miles from the place, with all the letters opened, and whatever money they may have contained abstracted. The bag contained the regular mail from this city to Kalamazoo, and the minor post-offices which depend upon it as a distributing medium, besides the eastern mail for the same points, amounting probably to five hundred letters or more. The bag was thrown off at the station, and carelessly allowed to lie there all night, and, being thus exposed, was picked up by some thief, who was probably well repaid for his depredations, as the mail is one of the most important in the State, and undoubtedly contained much valuable property.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The difficulty of reaching the top of the Washington Monument column was overcome on Monday evening last. It was found that although arrows might be shot and stones thrown over the column while free, yet as soon as they were attached to packthread, force sufficient to get them over could not be obtained. At length a pigeon was let loose within the monument, with a stout string tied to the leg of the bird. By shouting, firing pistols, &c., the bird was frightened upward until it crossed a strong brace, when it was allowed to descend upon the other side, and the string used as a "purchase" to get heavier cordage over the beam. The experiment, which was made under the direction of Lieut. IVES, was completely successful, and the workmen will soon be engaged in rigging the machinery on the top of the column.—*Consumption, &c.*

Obstructing the Tract of the New-York Central Railroad—The Culprit Arrested.

From the Rochester Democrat, July 23.

A most dastardly attempt to throw a railroad train off the track was detected and frustrated on Thursday evening, about a mile this side of Pittsford Station, on the Auburn and Rochester Railroad; and to enhance the satisfaction afforded by the circumstance, we are enabled to state that the villian who attempted to execute the murderous design has been arrested, and is now in jail awaiting trial for the crime. The wretch is a canal driver, named JOSEPH WRIGHT, belonging on the boat *Free Kansas*, lying at Brighton Locks, at which place we are informed the prisoner's mother resides. WRIGHT is eighteen or twenty years of age. The circumstances of the case are as follows: The 4 o'clock freight train ran over and killed a cow a short distance from Pittsford, and it was supposed to belong to a German who is employed by Mr. A. C. WHEELER, nurseryman, at Monroe Springs. About sundown, Mr. WHEELER and several of his men started for the spot to see if the carcase could be recognized—Mr. WHEELER following the party at some distance in the rear. They followed the track, and on the way Mr. WHEELER was accosted by four boatmen, who said that they had been to see where the accident occured. Soon after passing these men, he found a pile of stones on the track, which he cleared away, and a little further along he found an iron chain, such as is used in laying railway tracks, placed upon one of the rails This also he removed. When he overtook his men, he spoke of the circumstance, and was told that they had just removed a rail which they found lying across the track at the end of an embankment twenty feet in height. This rail weighed about three hundred pounds. Satisfied that mischief had been intended by somebody, Mr. WHEELER retraced his steps and found the four boatmen nearly where he left them. He at once taxed them with the crime, but they said they were not guilty. They knew who was, however, and said they had seen a person engaged in putting things on the track. This person was WRIGHT. Mr. WHEELER took one of the men with him to Pittsford, where a warrant was obtained of Justice Goss, for WRIGHT's apprehension, and an officer was started to Brighton Lock, where the accused was found on board of the boat.

He was immediately taken to Pittsford in irons and lodged in the Phœnix Hotel—the officer occupying the room with him. The prisoner made an effort to free himself of his handcuffs in the night but was detected in the act. In the morning he was taken before Justice Goss and examined. He did not deny his guilt, but said the act was committed under the influence of liquor. He was committed in full.

We learn since his incarceration, WRIGHT has made disclosures implicating the boatmen, upon whose information he was arrested, and warrants have been issued for the arrest of one or more of them. Three of them belong on a raft, and the other is steersman on a canal boat. It is singular, to say the least, that these men should know of WRIGHT's offence, and yet take no steps to frustrate his object, either by removing the obstructions or by giving information. Certain it is, that they are accessories to the crime in some degree, but how far they can be made to participate in his punishment remains to be seen. WRIGHT says they instigated him to commit the act.

The prisoner is a stolid, brutal fellow, who seems to have no compunctious visitations of conscience, but is nevertheless very sensible that his conduct is likely to entail considerable personal discomfort on himself—which infliction he would be very glad to escape. The punishment for a crime of this nature, is imprisonment in the State Prison for not more than five years, and we hope he will get full measure.

Officer SAERMAN yesterday arrested three of the boatmen alluded to, and the fourth one will probably be arrested to-day. The circumstances show that they were aware of WRIGHT's purpose, he having applied to them for assistance.

THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT.—The *Constitution* has the following official information regarding copyrights:

"Under the act of 1831, respecting copyrights, the duty of superintending the operation of the law was confided to the State Department. The last Congress transferred that duty to the Department of the Interior, and the Secretary of the Interior assigned that branch of duties to the Patent Office, as appropriately pertaining to that portion of the service. The Commissioner of Patents recently issued a circular upon the subject, addressed to the Clerks of District Courts. Having noticed that, under the operation of the copyright act of 1859, a copy of each copyright publication need no longer be delivered to the Smithsonian Institution or the Library of Congress, the circular says:

'As the acts of Congress relating to copyright are designed to promote the acquisition and diffusion of knowledge, and to encourage the production and publication of works of art; and as the 'map, chart, musical composition, print, cut or engraving' to be protected by copyright must have a title applicable to itself, which title is to be recorded, it is therefore held that stamps, labels and other trade-marks of any manufactured article, goods or merchandise are not embraced within the meaning of the acts.'

It is also held that the fee of 50 cents prescribed by the fourth section of the act of 1831 was designed to afford compensation for all the services required under its provisions."

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Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday, and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

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The Ballad of Beauty.

BY JULIA CAREY RHEINHARDT.

"Give me a song," said the lover,
"Ring to me, lady fair,
Search through your brain and discover
Melodies finished and rare;
Sing of the feudal ages,
Or sing of the troubadour times,
When princesses were woed by pages,
And won by the power of rhymes!"

"Here we have no princesses,"
Faltered the lady fair,
"And rhyme but too seldom blesses
The minnies who make it their care;
But men of the humblest mothers
May win the most lofty dames,
If arrayed in a suit of SMITH BROTHERS,
They plead their amorous flames."

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The only remedy in the whole world
GUARANTEED SURE TO EXTERMINATE
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For sale by the inventor, JOS. MEYER, No. 612 Broadway. Sole agents A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., 141 William-st.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated SAFES, and Pat'ent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars; also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 68 Murray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl-st.)

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 23, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 71 bbls. Ashes; 7,194 bbls. Flour; 4,392 bushels Wheat; 6,342 bushels Corn; 150 bushels Rye; 4,410 bushels Oats; 1,500 bushels Malt; 1,264 pkgs. Provisions, and 278 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to day, 40 bbls. Pots at $5 12½, and small lots of Pearls at $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,807 bbls., including 1,492 bbls. Pots and 315 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia 60 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $27 50 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Sales have been unimportant; prices have not varied much.

COTTON—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 3,040 bales at unaltered rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	9½	9½	9⅝	9¾
Middling, ₱ lb	12	12½	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	13	13½	13⅝	13¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been unsettled to-day for State and Western Flour. At the opening of business holders were disposed to sell freely at further reduced prices. This circumstance had the effect of increasing the demand, both from the regular trade and from shippers, and toward the close, the principal factors manifested more confidence; they refused to dispose of any large quantities, much, if any, under yesterday's quotations, and thereby checked operations. The bulk of the sales effected indicate a slight decline. The total transactions comprise 7,900 bbls. including standard superfine State at $4 30@$4 75; white State at $4 85@$5 25; inferior extra Onio at $4 70@$5; extra Onio, shipping brands, at $5 10@$5 60 ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 00@ 4 15
Standard Superfine State	4 30@ 4 75
Extra State	4 85@ 5 25
Standard Superfine Western	4 30@ 4 75
Extra Wisconsin ₱ bbl	4 50@5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 75@ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 75@ 5 00
Extra Ohio, ordinary to choice shipping	5 10@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 30@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 75
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	5 20@ 9 00

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of only 900 bbls., in lots, at $5 05@$5 80 for inferior to good mixed brands, and $5 90@$8 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is very quiet, at $4@$4 90 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is also inactive, at $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite freely offered at reduced prices, to-day, and hence it has attracted more attention from buyers. Sales have been reported of 16,000 bushels, including very good red Western (Winter) at $1 29, fair to good Chicago Spring at 96c.@97c.; ordinary to very choice new white Kentucky at $1 35@$1 50; inferior to choice red Southern at $1 15@$1 30; and prime to choice new red Long Island at $1 30@$1 34 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and lower. The inquiry is very limited. Sales have been confined to 2,500 bushels, at 80c.@81c. for old mixed in store; 82c.@84c. (nominally) for new do. do. afloat; and 86c. for good yellow Jersey, ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive and languid at 84c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Sales 1,250 bushels, in small lots. Oats are in less demand, including Canada at 40c.@44c.; Western, 40c.@44c.; State, 40c.@43c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 37c.@40c.; Southern. 34c.@38c. ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston, 560 bales Bags, at 11¾c.@12c.; and 1,120 bales Bagging, at 11¾c.@12c. The Boston *Shipping List* states that the shipments of Bagging to Southern ports the past week have been 2,191 bales, and other large engagements have been made.

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River, at 60c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Jute has attracted more attention, both here and at Boston, at $80 ₱ ton, 6 months' credit. Nothing really new in other kinds.

IRON—Holders are asking higher prices; hence, business is restricted. 800 tons grey forge Iron were sold in Philadelphia, at $20 ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 45 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. WEIDEL & WEIDMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—The market continues quite inactive; manufacturers are holding off, and there is no speculative inquiry. Rates are easier, and may be quoted fully one-half cent ₱ lb below last week's prices. Supply considerably in excess of sale. Oak Sole—Rates are firm and the general quietude prevailing has not much affected sales of this article. Upper Hemlock in the rough is in moderate demand, at somewhat easier figures; Oak do. in good request, at firm rates. Finished stock dull of sale. Boots and Shoes—Transactions have been quite limited, as most buyers were drawn to the late Boston trade sales."

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and 80c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 100 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c.; 75 bbls. Clayed Cuba at 25c.; and 80 hhds. Clayed Cuba at 22c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are essentially unchanged. Sales have been reported of 800 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 45½c.@46c. ₱ gal.; 1,500 bbls. Common Resin at $1 76, afloat, per 310 lbs., and 450 bbls. No. 1 Resin within our previous range.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 2,000 bbls. in lots, chiefly at $15 50@15 62 for Mess, and $11@$11 25 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue heavy and languid, including Hams, at 6c.@6¼c., and Shoulders, at 6c.@6¼c. ₱ lb. Bacon is very dull and nominal. Lard is about the same. Sales to-day, 300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly ordinary to choice, at 10¾c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in limited request at old prices. Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 75 for repacked Western Mess; $13 25@$15 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $16@$22; India Mess, $25@$28 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for at 13c.@19c. for State; 11c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand at from 3c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 150 tcs., at from $3 75@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Sales in Boston, 400 bags, at 9½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Sales in Boston, 5,000 bags, part to arrive some months hence, at $1 62½@$1 67½ ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Sales during the week, 6,000 lbs. Chagres and Central American Deer, at 45c.; 1 500 do. South Western do., at 25c.; 2,500 do. Bolivar do., at 28c.@30c., cash. 40 bales Curacoa Goat, 175 to 180 lbs., at 75c.@80c.; 12 do. Paya do., at 45c.; and 150 do. Hampico do., at 45c.@46c., six months. Messrs. HULL & Co. report a fair inquiry for Deer, and a moderate demand for Goat.

SPICES—Sales 100 bags Pepper on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand, to-day, and sales have been made of 392 hhds. Cuba at 6¼c.@6¾c.; 280 hhds. English Island on private terms; 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 7¼c.; and 500 boxes Havana on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 300 bbls. in lots, at 26c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements comprised 200 bales Cotton at ½d. ₱ lb.; 200 tcs. Beef, by steamer, at 2s.; 500 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 9d.; 116 pkgs. Tobacco, at 1s. 6d.; 25 tons Spelter Dross, at 5s.; 200 tons Logwood, at 12s.; 15 tons Bark, and 10 tons Grease Butter, at 15s. For London, 800 bbls. Crude Turpentine, at 18d.; 100 tons Linseed Cake, at 12s. 6d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Reynard*, 1,050 tons, for San Francisco, at about $22 00; a bark, 318 tons, to Demerara, $1,000; two vessels, 350 and 370 tons, to Havana, Coal, $2 80 delivered on board, or $3 alongside; a bark, 1,200 bbls., to a Windward Island, $650; a schooner, 160 tons, to Grenada, $600; a vessel to Cadiz, Staves, on terms not made public.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George L. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Ocssell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the manufacturer of the same; having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 408 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, *Express* vault, Nat-st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

RAILROAD IRON.—2,000 TONS ERIE PATTern, 56 to 58 pounds per linear yard "Crawshaw's" make. For sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

SHEET ZINC AND RUSSIA SHEET IRON for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BARCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HAED.
WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.

Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.

Also,
PATENT HEADED-BILL CAP.

All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the
PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE PUBLISHERS OF
MRS. PARTINGTON'S
NEW BOOK,
KNITTING WORK,
Are obliged to delay its publication till
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3.

This course has been rendered necessary by the large orders received from the trade from all parts of the United States, completely exhausting our first edition, and rendering necessary the printing of a second edition, before the work can be presented to the public.

Our advance orders at the present time amount to nearly

10,000 COPIES,

and orders are being received by every mail.

As an evidence of the opinion of the booksellers in different parts of the country relative to this book, we present the following from among the many orders received:

PHILADELPHIA, July 14, 1859.

MESSRS. BROWN, TAGGARD & CHASE: Gentlemen—Please send us, as soon as ready, 5,000 copies of Mrs. Partington's new book, and oblige Yours, &c.,
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1859.

MESSRS. BROWN, TAGGARD & CHASE: Gentlemen—Please increase our order for Mrs. Partington's "Knitting Work" to 500 copies. Our orders from our customers for the book come in quite fast. Truly yours,
SHELDON & CO.

BALTIMORE, July 16, 1859.

MESSRS. BROWN, TAGGARD & CHASE: Gentlemen—We shall want 100 copies of your new book by Mrs. Partington, when ready. Send per steamer, and oblige
Yours respectfully,
HENRY TAYLOR.

COLUMBUS, July 15, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: You may send us, just as soon as ready, 100 copies of Mrs. Partington's new book. Its sale promises to be quite large with us. Yours truly,
FOLLETT, FOSTER & CO.

We shall be able to publish by the date now specified—August 3—when we shall be ready to furnish the numerous orders received, and any others that we may receive by that time, without further delay.

BROWN, TAGGARD & CHASE,
Publishers, Boston.

SPARKS
FROM A LOCOMOTIVE;
OR,
LIFE AND LIBERTY IN EUROPE.
BY THE AUTHOR OF "BELLE BRITTAN."
Neat 12mo. Price $1.

A Series of Letters from Liverpool, Edinburgh, London, Paris, Florence, Naples, Rome, etc., giving piquant and spicy off hand sketches of Men, Women and Things, in the leading capitals of Europe.

A new book from the racy and brilliant pen of "Belle Brittan," is certain of a warm welcome from the public. The first volume (Belle's Letters) was immediately exhausted, and is now out of print. The publishers believe that the present volume will be received with equal if not greater favor.

From the N. Y. Day Book.

"During the absence of Belle in Europe, a series of letters appeared in the New York *Express* of this city, and the New-Orleans *Picayune*, which have been copied all over the country, and we hazard little in pronouncing them the best productions of their lively, sprightly, observing, witty, genial, saucy, sentimental writer."

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"Col. Fuller—Belle Brittan—returned by the *Fulton*. The Colonel has had a gorgeous time, penetrating into the very sanctum of England's highest and best nobility—a favored guest among her most brilliant authors, and greatly patted by the dramatists, the editors, the players, and the wits of London and Paris."

Copies sent by mail post-paid, on receipt of the price by
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE WORKING FARMER.—50 CENTS FOR 6 months, in advance, $1 per annum. A monthly journal, edited by Prof. J. J. Mapes, assisted by Henry G. Vail, George E. Waring, Henry S. Olcott, and J. Payne Lowe, all practical and scientific farmers. The last six months, commencing July 1, will include the theory of manures and their application, vegetable and root crops, fruit and fruit trees. Full preparation of soils, Winter preservation of crops, reports of flour, grain and produce markets, &c. Published by
CHARLES V. MAPES,
Agricultural, Implement, and Seed Warehouse, Whitlock Buildings, corner Beekman and Nassau-sts., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY:
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press:"

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & CO.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,
A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.
FINLEY JOHNSON.

AARONS RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I would feertainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to whomsoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours, **REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.**

P. S.—The testimonial of my approbation of your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish, if not, destroy and say nothing.
Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment), and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

FIRE!!! FIRE!!! FIRE!!!

BARGAINS—GREAT BARGAINS.
GOODS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED
at the late fire, No. 457 Broadway,
will be sold for less than half price
for a few days
ONLY.
Very fine Black Hats, worth $4,
selling at $2 50.
Choice imported Soft Hats worth $5, selling rom $1 to $3.

Splendid assortment of Straw Hats
worth $1 to $3, selling from
38 cents to $1.
Caps only 50 cents.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS.
NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND FLATBUSH.

Baggage and packages of every description delivered in any part of New-York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Offices No. 63 Broadway, New-York, and *New-York Times* office. Offices in Brooklyn: Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 3 Atlantic-st., South Ferry; No. 337 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall. Slates in Brooklyn, Pacific-st., near Hoyt.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRASSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

LIBBY'S OYSTER PLACE, NO. 139 FULTON-STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND NASSAU STREETS.—The coolest place in the City. Oysters taken from the beds daily and immediately transferred to my Patent Oyster Refrigerator, perfectly healthy and as fine as at any season of the year.
OLIVER LIBBY, late of No. 6 Pine-st.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A CABIN YACHT OF 13 tons for sale on account of sickness in the family of the owner: she is in complete order, sloop-rigged, and only a year old this August; warranted in good condition and safe. Application must be made this week of H. MANUEL, Exchange office, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

GREEN TURTLE SOUP AND STEAK WILL be served up this day at No 228 Grand-st., at the Crystal. Spoon exercise to commence at 12 o'clock M.
By R. C. MONTGOMERY.
Families supplied by the quart.

SAFE WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND safe, about 3 feet high, and 2 or 3 feet wide, about 18 inches deep, (inside measure.) Address, stating maker, price, size, (inside and out,) &c., &c., JOHNE. HOWELL, Goshen, New-York.

CIGARS! CHOICE HAVANA!! PRINCIPE and German cigars!!! of all styles and brands, for sale low. Also tobacco, snuff, and other articles pertaining to the trade. MOSES SWEETSER, Manufacturer, No. 68 Maiden-lane, New-York.

REFRIGERATORS.—WINSHIP'S AND OTHER maker's water coolers, ice pitchers, meat safes, ice cream freezers, carpet sweepers, wire covers, &c., at BALDWIN & JOHNSTON'S, No. 63 Maiden-lane.

BRITANNIA TABLE AND TEA SPOONS.—A handsome article, suitable fo pic-nic parties, very cheap and good, in quantities to suit.
WM. S. MURRAY, No. 22 John-st.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET, a new style of Shoes and Gaiters, only $2 50, warranted to give satisfaction. Also $3 50 and $4 great bows that will surprise everybody.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girls situations; one as good plain cook, will assist with washing, &c.; the other as competent chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress; also, by a number of respectable, experienced and well recommended servants willing to go to the country, at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No 292 4th av., near 21st. A lady in attendance. P. S.—Families supplied one year for $2; six months, $1. Twenty smart Protestant girls wanted immediately at highest wages in private families.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl just arrived from the Old Country, to do the general housework of a private family, is a girl of neat appearance and religious principles; has been a servant in Europe and brings three years recommendations with her; having no friends here, desires a comfortable and steady home. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business well. Also, a situation by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do washing and ironing. Both would do general housework separately. No objection to the country. Best of references. A home in preference to good wages. Call personally at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman and her son, a young lad; the mother is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; bakes well, and understands milk and butter; the son can take care of a horse and carriage, work about and make himself generally useful; country preferred and wages a secondary consideration. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for many years and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference, and has no objection to go in the country for the Summer months. Can be seen for two days at No 76 Spring st., in the dry goods store, one block east of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation by the week or month; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; makes shirts; is quick at the needle; kind to children; wages, $6 and $7. Also, a smart girl as general servant; washes and irons well; wages, $5; City or country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS AND competent young woman, a situation in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and pie baker; is competent to do chamberwork or act in capacity of laundress; is well recommended. Apply at No. 379 6th av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework; also, a German girl as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework; both can come well recommended. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; can come well recommended; has no objections to the country. Can be seen, after 9 o'clock on Monday, at her present employer's, No. 16 West 25th-st., between 6th av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED AND competent young woman, a situation in City or country, as general house servant; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes first-rate bread. Also, a nice, tidy girl, as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in washing. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, as first-class cook by a respectable French woman, also as cook and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A MOST respectable servant, with three years' references; is a girl of neat appearance, very reliable and trustworthy; also, a good washer and ironer, and a most excellent baker. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE GERman girl, who speaks the English language perfectly, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a very neat sewer; can cut and fit, and is willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework in a small private family; is tidy and neat in her habits. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as waitress and plain sewer, or as nurse and seamstress, or would take care of an old lady and sew. Call Monday, at No. 271 West 27th-st., between 8th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECtable girl, with undoubted City reference, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook, washer and ironer, the other up-stair work and assist in the washing; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 210 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress, chambermaid or waitress. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 44 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, for a few days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to go in the country; is a good washer and ironer, and plain cook; has good reference from her last place. call at No. 407 Broadway, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; best of City references given. Call at Mr. BORNER'S, No. 535 4th-st., between Avenues A and B.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN DEsires a situation as coachman and groom. He understands the proper treatment and care of gentlemen's horses. Age 22. He has driven both private and public, in town and country, for the past 10 years. He is a first-class groom and a good driver, and has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can give first-class reference. Can be seen at his present employer's stables, No. 135 East 12th-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION AS groom and coachman, by a single man, a Protestant, who can produce satisfactory references as to his being a first-class groom and driver, willing to be useful in the house if required. Has no objection to the country. Of willing and obliging disposition. Would be useful to his employer. Any commands addressed COACHMAN, Box No. 220 *Times* Office, will be attended to for 3 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman, plain gardener or groom; understands his business well; no objections to the country. Also, by a young man, a situation as coachman, can milk cows and do farming generally. Wages moderate. Call or address No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN INTELLIGENT young man; can groom and care horses well; not long in this country; has a good idea of grocery and liquor business; can write well; will take small wages till he proves himself deserving; will be found faithful to his employer, and willing to put hands to any work. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, as waiter; has three years' City reference from his last place; no objection to the country; he will be found willing and obliging; is an excellent hand at keeping plate in order, and will go with the carriage. Call at No. 292 4th av. near 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A thorough practical man; is a married man; has been many years in this country. Can give satisfactory references. Address F., or apply at Smith's seed store No. 64 White st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant man. Understands his business, and is not afraid of work. Has good references as to capabilities, &c. Address J. T., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in some light business, such as porter, or wrapper writer in a publication office; has good testimonials as regards capability. Address J. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, AS PLAIN GARDENer and cook, to go a short distance in the country; also several good cooks, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, and a number of girls, for general housework, in situations now open, both in private families and hotels; City and country. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN AN EXTENSIVE jewelry-store; one perfectly conversant with the business in all its parts; none other will answer; and who can furnish undoubted references as to capacity and integrity. Address JEWELRY-STORE, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SIX YOUNG GIRLS WHO UNDERstand how to make button-holes and finish coats after the machine. Also ten tailors wanted. Wages good; girls, $5; men, $9. Inquire of E. VOGEL, No. 17 Forsyth-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE, TO GO INTO THE country, twelve miles from New-York; who can bring good references as to health and character. Apply at No. 350 Broadway, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 14TH INST., from the landing of the *Isaac Newton* foot of Cortlandt-st., a BLACK TRUNK, containing lady's clothing, marked "E. S. MORRIS, Lockport." Information left at the office of, "People's Line," or at 271 West 19th-st.

PERSONAL.

EYE WITNESS, WHO SOME TIME since addressed a note to the subscriber respecting an accident he saw some years ago, is requested to call on
C. W. SANDFORD, No. 5 Bryon-row.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A FEVERDELL'S, THE SX CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

GUTTA-PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING.
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.
Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles.
NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS
Coated and repaired with
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT,
And warranted WATER-TIGHT.
Specimens and references can be seen at the offices No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
LIQUID CEMENT, Nitric JOHNS & CROSLEY.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 336 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, IN that desirable locality, No. 289 West 19th st., the premises are in excellent condition, having lately been thoroughly put in order and newly painted, and containing all the modern improvements, gas fixtures, baths, &c. Immediate possession will be given. Rent $675 per annum. Apply at No. 288 West 19th-st., from 1 to 6 o'clock P. M.

HOTEL TO LET—BLANCARD'S HOTEL, ON the west side of Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., connecting with a large building on 12th-st., and containing about one hundred rooms. The location is considered one of the best for a hotel. For further information apply to RICHARD MORTIMER, No. 11 Wall-st., or at No. 20 East 23d-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL HOUSES ON THE WEST side of the City, in 18th, 23d, 24th, 36th, 41st, 43d and 45th sts., with the modern improvements, to let cheap. Also a store in 6th-av., near 14th-st., and one in Bleecker-st., near Commerce-st. J. & W. DENHAM, house agents, 8th-av., corner 16th-st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich-st., entrance in Warren-st.; suitable for business purposes, having hard-finished walls, hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the 4th; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, the two 3-story frame houses in 58th-st., near 8th-av. and terminus of the Railroad, with gas and fixtures, hot and cold water, and opposite Central Park. There is a splendid view of the Ramble. Apply to
MICHAEL TREACY, 8th-av., cor. 58th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE house, also a three story brick and a frame house, with tea-room, gas-fixtures, and water; also a first class marble and brown-stone front, well located and cheap. Apply at No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st., JOHN BRAINERD.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st., will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, ENGLISH BASEment, brown stone house, first-class, first-class location, and in perfect order; within four minutes' from ferries and city cars. Apply on the premises, No. 119 Congress-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 106 East 19th-st., west of 3d-av.; basement, kitchen and vault, and ten rooms over; water and gas in third story; full lot. Rent, $400 to May 1, 1860.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling house No. 63 Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights. Gas and Ridgewood water; two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply on the premises.

BASEMENT ON BROADWAY TO LET.—A well-lighted and commodious basement, 100 feet deep, with dry sub cellar, suitable for any kind of business, will be let low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, No. 158 Broadway.

NOTICE.—A LARGE ROOM TO LET AT CHEAP rent, suitable for any mechanical purpose, as there is abundant light to it. The room is 35 feet long by 15 feet wide, in the rear of No. 25 Greenwich st. Apply for rent, &c., on the premises. ROBERT WALKER.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 142 Washington st., best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chamb

MEDICAL.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

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THE BEST IN USE.
THE MOST SIMPLE AND CONVENIENT,
THE MOST PROMPT AND RELIABLE,
ALWAYS SUFFICIENT.

LIST OF MEDICINES.

No. 1. *Fever Pills*—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation of all kinds.
No. 2. *Worm Pills*—For Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic, and Wetting the Bed.
No. 3. *Baby's Pills*—For Colic, Crying, Teething and Wakefulness, and Nervousness of Adults.
No. 4. *Diarrhœa Pills*—For Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint.
No. 5. *Dysentery Pills*—For Colic, Griping, Dysentery or Bloody Flux.
No. 6. *Cholera Pills*—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7. *Cough Pills*—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza and Sore Throat.
No. 8. *Tooth-ache Pills*—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache and Neuralgia.
No. 9. *Head-ache Pills*—For Head-ache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10. *Dyspepsia Pills*—For Weak and Deranged Stomache, Constipation and Liver Complaint.
No. 11. *For Female Irregularities*—Scanty, Painful or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12. *Female Pills*—For Leucorrhœa, Profuse Menses and Bearing Down.
No. 13. *Croup Pills*—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14. *Salt Rheum Pills*—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15. *Rheumatic Pills*—For Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, old Mismanaged Agues.
F.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
G.—For Sore, Weak or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids Failing, Weak or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping-Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

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Case of 20 vials, complete, in Morocco, and Book....$5 00
Case of 20 vials and Book, plain....4 00
Case of 15 boxes and Book....2 00
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book....1 00
Single numbered boxes, with directions....25
Single lettered boxes, with directions....50
Large case of 2 ounce vials, for planters and physicians....15 00
These Medicines, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO.
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.
And sold by respectable dealers.

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ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
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ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
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DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
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Everywhere.
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CHARLES D. HAGMOND, M. D.,

Pupil of RICORD of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensar, No. 3 Division-st. New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to the treatment of diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

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DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is used simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms, and treats also of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by CHAS. MILLER, No. 438 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LEMONT'S PARLOR AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages. 12mo. cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and how to cure them, the whole of which he has treated and cured for many years in the Parisian and European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their remedies and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 17 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectability in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University, and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by boasting advertisements, nostrum &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8 P. M.

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DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE.

It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and removes at all decision in the process, any deviation in diet, or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep, or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Price $1 per bottle. O. H. KING, General Agent, No. 178 Broadway, New-York; Redding, Boston; Jenkins, Albany; Callender, Philadelphia. Also for sale as above, King's celebrated Rosewash, price 25 cents.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richer's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in secret or in situations. Office No. 483 Broadway. Perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an extensive experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the seal of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation, Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 111 6th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.

Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXture.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure or change in application to business; many are cured in five days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House, No. 1st Broadway; and No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—CAUTION. —Any bottle without our signature on the label is a vile counterfeit and humbug. PYNE & CO., sole proprietors, No. 199 Nassau-st. $1 a bottle. Remember we have no agents in this City.

MEDICAL.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken down constitutions, resulting from over excess and indulgence, is, "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "TRIESEMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

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Are the invention of the celebrated
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And are warranted as a certain and speedy cure for
DIARRHŒA,
CHOLERA MORBUS AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
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Imported and for sale by
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Sole Agents for United States, and by all respectable druggists, grocers and bars in this City.

FARQUAR'S MEDICATED
CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.

Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, juniper rhubarb, &c., for diarrhœa, dyspepsia, pains in the bowels.

WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES
Are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Depôt No. 6 Varick-st., No. 100 Fulton-st., Rushton's, and Nos. 417 and 863 Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY,
LEAVE

HARLEM		PECK SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,

and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.

J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wednesday, July 20	10:30 A. M	Wednesday, July 20, 6:15 A. M.
Thursday, July 21	11:30 A. M	Thursday, July 21, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 22	12 M.	Friday, July 22, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 23	1 P. M	Saturday, July 23, 8 A. M.
Monday, July 25	3 P. M	Monday, July 25, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 26	4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 26, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, July 27	4 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27, 6 A. M.
Thursday, July 28	3:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 28, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 29	3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 29, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 30	3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 30, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 1	4:15 P. M.	Monday, August 1, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 2	5 P. M.	Tuesday, August 2, 7 A. M.
Wedn'sday, Aug. 3	11 A. M.	Wedn'sday, Aug. 3, 6:30 A. M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wedn'sday, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A. M.	Thurs'y, July 21, 11:30 A. M.
Friday, July 22, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 22 ..... 12 M.
Saturday, July 23, 9:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 23, 1:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 24, 9 A. M.	Sunday, July 24, 2 P. M.
Monday, July 25, (in connection with the *Laura*,) 5:30 A. M.	Monday, July 25, (in connection with the *Laura*,) 5:30 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 11 A. M.	Monday, July 25, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 26 ..... 12 M.	Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M.
Wednesday, July 27, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27, 5 P. M.
Thursday, July 28, 6:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 28, 2 P. M.
Friday, July 29, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 29, 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 30, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 31, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 31, 4 P. M.
Monday, August 1, 6 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 1, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, August 2, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 2, 10:30 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 3, 7 A. M.	Wednes'y, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.

NOTICE—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6¾; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7.25; Hastings, 7.35; Yonkers, 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers $4 per month; to Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Tarrytown, $5; Sing Sing, $6.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY DAYWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st. New-York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS KIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburg; thence to Rutland, $7.50; Burlington $8.75; Plattsburgh, $6.50; Rouse's Point, $6.25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8.25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

FOR LONG BRANCH & SHREWSBURY. The Steamboat STRANGER will run as follows, from foot of Murray street, fare 25 cents:

Leave New-York.	Leave Ocean Port.
Thursday, July 21, 10 A M	Friday, July 22, 10 A M
Saturday, July 23, 12 M	Saturday, July 23, 3 P M
Sunday, July 24, 8:30 A M	Sunday, July 24, 11:30 P M
Monday, July 25, 10 A M	Monday, July 25, 2 P M
Tuesday, July 26, 11 A M	Tuesday, July 26, 3 P M

Kers' Express by this boat.

A CHANCE FOR DAILY EXCURSIONS TO COLLEGE POINT, STRATTONPORT, FLUSHING AND ST. BONAN'S WELL.—The fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave EVERY DAY, (Sunday excepted,) Flushing at 7½ and 11½ A.M. and 3 P M. New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9½ A.M. and 1½ and 5 o'clock P.M. Parties desirous of witnessing the delightful scenaries on the North River, Hell Gate, &c., may take this boat at 9½ A.M., and return at 3 P.M., for the cheap fare of 15 cents each way.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No. 32 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON. The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 6½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 1, North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Highland, Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3.45 o'clock.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT, AND NEW-ARK, EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND, leaves Newark at 7½ A.M., and 1½ P.M., and foot of Barclay-st., New York, at 10 A. M. and 4¾ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck slip, East River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY NIGHT at 11, P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS. —The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven train.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare—cabin, $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 25 Coenties-slip.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge 10:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M., from White and Centre-sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 6 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 8:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 1, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 4 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A.M. and 1:15 P M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P.M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A.M., and 3:45 P M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P.M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.30 P. M., returning, leaves Flushing at 6.30, 7.55, 10 A M, as 11, 2.30, 4.45, and 6 40 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point, at 7.15, and 11 A.M., fare by the A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents; returning, at 1 P. M. at 15 cents to New-York by 34th st. ferry; fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.

O. CHARLICK, President.

FOR SAVANNAH.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, July 21, at 4 o'clock P. M., for passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations. $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Albany, Atlanta Columbus, Macon, Augusta and principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILA-DELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer-park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO WHITE MOUNTAINS *VIA* SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Passengers by the Hudson River Railroad, leaving Chambers-st on 6 or 11 A. M. trains, arrive at the White Mountains, *via* Lake Champlain and Burlington, or *via* Rutland and Bellows Falls, the next evening.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILroad TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3 90 P. M. Express. Returning—Arrive in Brooklyn at 9.20 A. M. Express; and 4.10 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travellers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers st. at 6 A. M., and 31st st. at 6 25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUN-TAINS and Lake Memphremagog, by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JER-SEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A.M., 3:25 P.M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet at No. 32 Chambers-st., on MONDAY, July 25, 1859, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The following are notified to be present:

Henry E. Clark,	Geo. Raub,	W. T. Pinkney,
Alex. Melville,	C. Van Rensellear,	J. Wilbur,
D. B. Morrell,	C. Baker,	S. N. Dodge,
Mrs W. Culley,	Ernst Schroder,	Jno. Vanderbergh,
Daniel Reynolds,	W. Hardrop,	Richard Bell,
Chas Connor,	Ger'd J. Beekman,	Chas. M. Graham,
W. Cauldwell,	J. Tiffany,	Mary A. Burdock,
Jno. Re'mer,	S. Martha Garner,	Matthew T. Adams,
Con'gat'n Shaari,	Thos. F. Storm,	J. D. Philips,
Coggeswell &	W. R. Woods &	St. Andrew's Ch.
L'Amereaux,	Isaac Adriance,	

and all others having business before said Committee.

THOS STEPHENS, H. W. GENET, GEO. STARR, } Committee on Assessments.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—JULY 11, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a penalty of Five per Cent. will be added, on the first day of August next, on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY J. GRACEY, plaintiff, against ALEX. JARVIS, widow of THOMAS JARVIS, deceased; Alexander Jarvis and Mary his wife; Jane Jarvis, widow of William Jarvis, deceased; Charles Jarvis, Thomas Jarvis, Peter Jarvis, Ellen Jarvis, Susan Jarvis and Emma Jarvis, children of the said William Jarvis, deceased; John Jarvis and Ruth his wife; Mary Ann Wilson, formerly Mary Ann Jarvis, and William Wilson her husband; Alexander Jarvis the younger, Mary Ann Jarvis, Nelson Jarvis, William Jarvis and Catharine Jarvis, children of James Jarvis, deceased, and James M. Neely, defendants.—Summons for relief, as amended.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 70 Wall-street, in the said City, within twenty days after the service hereof on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

HENRY P. FESSENDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 27 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.

PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor.
ap 25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS N. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York, on or before Oct. 23 next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.

ap25-law6mM. RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Belleville, and State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Suydam, Lambert & Co., No. 107 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859. JOHN H. SUYDAM,

ap25-law6mM* Administrator.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIA-TION.—The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, will be held at their rooms, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock. An essay will be read by the Rev. S. HEBBERT LANCEY, on *The Divine Origin of the Lord's Day*, and interesting addresses may also be expected from the delegates to the late Convention at Troy. The public, and especially young men, are cordially invited to be present.

CHAS. W. BANGS, Recording Secretary.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUINNESS' STOUT PORTER.

Messrs. A. GUINNESS, SON & CO., of Dublin, have appointed the undersigned their selling agent in the United States for their Stout Porter. Orders for this superior Stout, bottled or in bulk, carefully executed. A stock of the Stout in Quarts, Imperial Pints and ordinary Pints, bottled in Dublin by Messrs. A. & J. Burke, always on hand and for sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st., New-York.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEAR-ANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in hands

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

[Continued from First Page.]

conduct of the several branches of the public administration.

The question has now reached a solemn epoch in its history, because upon the result of the sanguinary struggle which the partisans of obscurantism and of abuse have now declared against the clearest principles of liberty and of social order, its entire future is dependent. At a crisis so supreme, the Government held it a sacred duty to appeal to the nation, and to make heard amidst it the voice of its dearest rights and interests, not only thus to guide public opinion more unanimously in the right direction, but also to make better known to mankind the causes of the great sacrifices it is suffering in combatting its oppressors, and also to permit all the civilized nations of the world to perceive distinctly what is the real object of this conflict, which has so profoundly moved the Republic.

In fulfilling this duty it is proper for the Government to utter its opinions on the political organization of the country, because, being at once an emanation of the Constitution of 1857, and regarding itself as the legitimate representative of the liberal principles contained in that instrument, it must naturally recognize that its aims interest all citizens, without distinction of class or conditions, who are entitled to the enjoyment of as many rights and securities as are compatible with the good order of society; it must desire that both should be made always effective for the sound administration of justice; that the authorities all fulfill faithfully their duties and functions without ever transgressing the circle laid down for them in the laws: that the States of the Federation should employ the authority vested in them to promote its own interests liberally, and to adopt all measures conducive to its own prosperity, so long as such measures do not conflict with the general rights and interests of the Republic.

But however indisputable may be these principles, and notwithstanding they have been more or less broadly stated in the several organic laws which have prevailed in the country since its independence, and recently in the Constitution of 1857, the nation has not been or can it be able to realize them, so long as in its form of social and administrative existence there remain divers elements of despotism, hypocrisy, immorality and disorder opposed to them; and hence the Government believes that without essentially departing from constitutional principles, it is its duty to occupy itself most seriously with the removal of those elements, well satisfied by the extended experience of past events that so long as they continue to exist, liberty and order are out of the question.

To make them therefore practicable, in giving unity to the plan of social reform, by means of enactments which shall produce the complete and stable triumph of sound principles, the following are the means the Government proposes to realize.

1st. The first place is to bring to definitive close this bloody and fratricidal war, which a portion of the clergy has for a long time been fomenting in the nation, with the single object of preserving the interests and prerogatives which it derived from the colonial system, thus shamelessly abusing the influence which the riches deposited in its hands affords it, and abusing the offices of its sacred ministry, and in order to disarm once for all that class of elements, which serve as buttresses to support its mischievous sway, the Governments hold it to be indispensable:

1. To establish, as a general and invariable rule, most perfect independence between affairs of State and those purely ecclesiastical.

2. To suppress all Corporations of regulars of masculine sex, without any exception, secularizing the priests now embodied in them.

3. To extinguish equally the associations, archicofradias, brotherhoods, and in general all corporations and congregations now existing of a religious character.

4. To put a period to the novitiates in the convents of monks, retaining those actually existing in them, with the means and endowments each possesses; and assigning the necessary means for the maintenance of service in the respective temples.

5. To declare that all the property now administered by the clergy, secular or regular, under whatever title, with the excess held by convents of monks after the deduction of the amount of their endowments, have been and are the property of the nation; and that such property shall be sold, evidences of the public debt, external as well as internal, being receivable in payment.

6. To declare finally that the remuneration given by the devout to the priests, as well for the administration of the sacraments as for all minor ecclesiastical services, and the annual product of which properly distributed suffices to sustain abundantly worship and its ministry, is the subject of arrangements free to the parties in question, the civil authority having no right to interfere.

Beyond these measures, which, in the view of the Government, are the only ones which can insure the submission of the Clergy to the civil power in temporal matters, leaving it unquestionably all the necessary means for consecrating itself exclusively as it ought to the exercise of its sacred functions, it believes also indispensable to protect in the Republic with all its authority religious liberty, as being necessary for its prosperity and aggrandizement, and as demanded by the civilization of the age.

The Liberal Manifesto and the Conducta—Dispatch of the Vera Cruz Authorities to Mr. McLane.

To his Excellency ROBERT M. MCLANE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

NATIONAL PALACE, VERA CRUZ, } July 6, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit inclosed to your Excellency copies of a circular, which the Minister of Government has dispatched to the Governors of the States, and of the note with which were accompanied copies of the same sent to Minister MATA, in order that you may be apprized of an incident in our foreign relations, which the President regards as of some importance.

In the eighth section of said circular an error of the Press occurs, from which those unacquainted with the facts, and who are misled by unfounded conjecture, might understand that the person intrusted by your excellency with the duty of obtaining from ROBLES liberty for the *conducta* to proceed to this place, had contributed directly or indirectly to the voluntary or forced loan, whichever it was, of thirty thousand dollars, which effected the business with the said ROBLES.

As I am well acquainted with the facts, and know that in that loan, neither directly or indirectly, proximately or remotely, was your Excellency or your messenger at all concerned, I seize this opportunity to beg you to overlook the error, and to ascribe it to a mistake of the printer. I shall cause this note to be published in the periodical called the *Progreso*, which, as your Excellency knows, has an official character.

I am gratified to renew to your Excellency assurances of my distinguished consideration and respect. M. ROMERO.

VERA CRUZ, July 6, 1859.

An American Blast at the Liberal Decrees.

From the National Intelligencer.

The statement is already verified which was made by me in my communication of the 4th inst., (printed in the *Intelligencer* of the 11th,) to the effect that JUAREZ, the so-called Constitutional President, had urged his recognition, with the view to use the tolerant Government of these United States as the instrument or tool of carrying on with hoped-for success a Church persecution in the States of Mexico.

A telegram from New-Orleans announces that JUAREZ, although unaccepted by a Congress and unelected by the people, with a large and unconquerable suffrage of the nation against him, not in possession of the national archives nor of the seat of Government, and professedly acting under a Constitution *which guaranteed* to the nation a Congress and *to the Church all its property under mortgage of sale*—that he (JUAREZ) has leaped the Constitution itself, decreed the confiscation of the Church property, and sent on to Washington his Minister of Finance to negotiate a loan upon it.

Under these circumstances, I beg to draw the attention of your readers and of the universal public of the United States to the important fact that *the Government established at Mexico had pronounced all the acts of Juarez, done or which might be done by him, of no force or effect as against the Mexican Republic.* The proposed loan in the United States, therefore, upon any Church or other property in Mexico decreed confiscated by JUAREZ, would be viewed as a contemplated fraud, calculated, if persevered in, to give rise to reclamations in the future greatly to the complication of issues between the two neighbor Governments.

Citizens of the United States will, it is to be hoped, have nothing to do with a loan upon property which they cannot have present nor even prospective possession of. They will very naturally inquire who gave JUAREZ the right or power, under a professedly "liberal" constitution, to decree "confiscated" the personal property of the Mexican States and people? There is not a crowned head in all Europe who could so decree his *own* will the will of a nation; and yet JUAREZ calls himself "a Constitutional President."

A son-in-law of the Minister of Foreign Relations of JUAREZ is already Minister in Washington. The Minister of War of JUAREZ is said to be on his way to Washington, "to raise an American army for Mexico." The Minister of Finance of JUAREZ is also on his way to Washington, "to raise a loan upon a *decree of* JUAREZ." There will thus be none of the "Cabinet" left at Vera Cruz, and, perhaps to save trouble, it might be as well for JUAREZ to decree "the United States annexed to Mexico," and "the seat of *his* Government at Vera Cruz transferred to Washington."

JUAREZ, then, could attempt to take imperial command of both nations, and learn at last the imperious fact that *true constitutional freedom* does not allow a President to "decree" a law.

GEORGE L. STEVENS.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1859.

HARRIET MARTINEAU ON THEODORE PARKER.—In HARRIET MARTINEAU'S last letter to the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, dated at Ambleside, July 4, she says:

"The Fourth of July comes to those who know its significance under widely different aspects to-day. I imagine you, Sir, sitting in the midst of the din of rejoicing in your great City. Music and marching, bulbs of gunpowder and of human speech, are perhaps penetrating your office, and rousing emotions of something else than joy and exultation. Many of your New-England comrades are probably assembling under the shade of groves, to take counsel how to convert the actual reproach that clings to this anniversary into a truer honor than it has ever yet deserved.

In many places your political fellow-citizens are no doubt pushing their personal interests in the name of their country; and alas! in how many places are your black fellow-countrymen undergoing the insult and injury of the rejoicings of this day! Our hearts are heavy for those of them who know and feel the insult and injury; but much more for those who do not—for the degraded beings who are making their own small capital out of the occasion in the shape of a noisy, grinning holiday.

One distinguished fellow-citizen of yours, Mr. SUMNER, is, I believe, among the Scotch mountains to-day, as in some ancient modern city pleading your history

tal associations. He was at Stirling on Saturday, July 2. I hope he will tell you, some day, how that great mediæval monument appeared to his eyes while his mind was full of the stir and strife of the present time.

Mr. SUMNER is in London, where I suppose his countrymen are keeping the day with some sort of proud celebration, in which he can hardly join with a free and joyful spirit. I judge only from my former knowledge of him, and not from any information of what he is doing to-day. He has so lately arrived from the Continent that I have not even learned with any precision how his health is. His own account of it, I understand, is good; but his friends fear that London, at this season, and in our political crisis, may prove too exciting a scene for him.

The Fourth of July is quieter here. The birds in the ivy and the copses are still during the hot noon hours; and only the voices of the haymakers from the field break the silence around me. Even the tall and plumy ash trees scarcely wave; and the great oaks do not move at all. There is probably not one single person in the valley besides myself who remembers the day as anything out of the order of common days; and I like to be alone, and in the deep Summer stillness to think it over."

The United States Patent Office—Sketch of its History.

From the Constitutionalist.

To the student in pursuit of knowledge upon any branch of science and invention there is no museum or collection of material in this country at all to compare with that so beautifully and artistically arranged in the spacious halls and galleries of the Patent Office. Like the other institutions of the Federal Government, the growth of this office has increased with the development of the resources and rapid expansion of the power and population of the Republic. A glance at its history shows that such an establishment early attracted the attention of the wise and able men of the revolutionary era. Hence we find that, on the 10th of April, 1790, Congress passed an act authorizing the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Attorney-General, or any two of them, to grant patents for such new inventions and discoveries as they should deem sufficiently useful and important. This act, which originated the Patent Office was repealed, and a new act passed on the 21st of February, 1793. Under this latter act patents were confined to the citizens of the United States, and they were to be granted by the Secretary of State, subject to the revision of the Attorney General. By the act of the 17th of April, 1800, the privilege of suing out a patent was extended to aliens of two years' residence in the United States, and the act of July 13, 1832, only required the alien to be a resident at the time of his application for a patent, and to have declared his intention, according to law, to become a citizen. By the act of Congress of July 4, 1836, all former laws on the subject were repealed, and the patent system was reënacted with important improvements, embodying a new organization of the office, and conferring upon it much more extensive powers than it had heretofore possessed. Under this act the establishment was organized essentially as it exists at this day, except that by subsequent acts the power of appeal was allowed from the decision of the Commissioner to either of the judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia. The Patent Office occupied a part of the General Post-office building, which was destroyed by fire on the 15th of December, 1836. All its invaluable contents were lost by this sad accident; and by the act of 3d of March, 1837, Congress provided for the recording anew of patents and assignments of patents recorded prior to the date of the conflagration, and for issuing new patents for those destroyed. The officers of the Patent-office were also directed to procure duplicates of the most interesting models destroyed, at an expense not exceeding $100,000. The loss of the Patent Office, or rather of its contents, caused a deep sensation throughout the country, and universal regret was expressed on all hands at this untoward event. Even the ruthless Admiral COCKBURN, who fired the Capitol and President's House, and other public edifices in this city, had spared the Patent Office, and yet accident in a few hours, destroyed the labors of many men for many years, which even that modern barbarian feared to touch.

This sketch of the legislation of Congress on the subject of patents, familiar as it is to the professional man, may give to the general reader an idea of the early and continuous importance attached by the lawmakers to this important branch of the Government. Growing out of, and forming as it were an integral portion of, the patent system is what may be termed the patent-law branch of our jurisprudence. The minds of the most eminent of our jurists, both on the bench and at the bar, have been taxed to the utmost by the intricacy and subtlety of the investigations which many cases which have arisen and been adjudicated upon under these laws. A legal writer justly terms the patent-law branch of our jurisprudence "the metaphysics of the law." And so it must continue to be and to increase because of the increasing spirit of improvement in agriculture and manufactures and machinery, both here and in Europe. The Patent Office is essentially and necessarily a national institution in every sense of the word, and will always remain so, inasmuch as it would be impracticable for the States separately to make provision for the effectual protection of the rights secured to inventors under the patent laws.

All parties concerned in patents, whether as inventors or users of the machines for which they are granted, are fully aware of the importance of the faithful execution and enforcement of the patent laws; and there is no class of cases tried in our courts in which the community generally take more interest.

In all countries, and in all ages, inventors or discoverers of any new agent or implement useful to man in his varied pursuits, have been considered as among the most valuable citizens of the State, and deserving of its encouragement and protection. Of late years this appreciation of such men seems greatly to have increased, both in the United States and in Europe. We trust that it will ever be so, and that worth and merit, in whatever walk of life it may develop itself, may always meet with recompense and reward.

Burning of the Steamer Ravenswood on Lake Ponchartrain—Loss of Life.

From the N. O. True Delta, July 17.

The steamer *Ravenswood*, Capt. MILLER, running between New-Orleans and Mandeville, Madisonville and Covington, took fire soon after she left Mandeville on Saturday, July 16, and burned to the water's edge. There were about thirty persons on board, including the officers and crew. Mr. BLOOM, an aged German, of Mandeville, was drowned in consequence of his being panic-struck. We also learn that a negro man was lost. Passengers from the wreck describe Mr. BLOOM'S conduct as being perfectly frantic. Every effort was made by the officers of the boat to save him. He was placed in a life-boat, which he was unable to keep in, and again placed on a floating platform, from which he fell into the water and was drowned. He was on his way to New-Orleans to pay a note of two hundred and fifty dollars, most of which was in silver, and about his person, it is said.

The fire broke out in the hold. The smoke was first seen issuing from the forward hatch by one of the hands, who, on looking in, discovered that the pine wood which was piled up around and under the furnace was already in a blaze.

The alarm of fire was given, and the greatest excitement followed. The flames in a moment burst up amidship, and, although every exertion was made by the officers and crew to quench them, it was found impossible, and a rush was made for the life-boats. In the hurry of launching the life-boats one of them was disabled by striking the steamer and staving a hole in its side, and one of the small boats was capsized by Mr. BLOOM falling from it. The remaining three boats, however, were able to contain all the passengers and crew who were left.

Many had taken to the water on planks and such other articles as could be found to buoy them up. One man, the steward of the boat, swam some three miles ere he was taken up. Another, who was the first to take to the water, and who was lame from a wound received in the Mexican war, sustained himself in the water for an hour with a pail which he had the presence of mind to take with him and make a life-preserver of, by inverting it with sufficient air within to buoy him up.

Mr. MOORE, the clerk of the boat, and Mr. PERRY, the wharf clerk of the line, were the last to leave the burning steamer, after having saved a German family of four, who had apparently given up to despair, and resolved to die together. They were obliged to force them over the bulwarks into the boat, as they seemed paralyzed with fear.

TREMENDOUS BOILER EXPLOSION AT WORCESTER.—A terrific explosion occurred in the factory of Messrs. I. WASHBURN & Co., at Worcester, Mass., on Friday, July 22, of which the *Spy* gives account: "One of the most terrific explosions that ever occurred in this vicinity, took place in this city yesterday afternoon, about 1½ o'clock, at the wire factory of Messrs. I. WASHBURN & Co., on Grove-street. The large steam boiler, 30 feet long and 4 feet in diameter, and weighing about five tons, attached to their powerful engine, exploded with tremendous force, shattering the engine-house (which is of brick) into atoms, demolishing a portion of the walls of the main building adjacent, and injuring several workmen, one severely, but it is hoped not fatally.

So immense was the force of explosion, that the ponderous boiler, leaving the fire-box and the crown sheet behind, shot through the engine-house walls into the air, to an altitude of two hundred feet at the highest, as estimated by many observers, and reached the ground, striking with the top downward, in the garden of Mr. J. M. C. ARMSBY, on Lincoln-street, over a quarter of a mile distant, and driving itself into the earth to the depth of four feet; but it rebounded from the garden, and breaking off a portion of the top or rim, which it left buried there, finally spent its force in landing itself on the further side of Lincoln-street, where it lay extending diagonally across."

In recounting the lists of accidents, the *Transcript* reports that one man was knocked down by the concussion; picking himself up, he was knocked down by a brick; picking himself up again, he was knocked down the third time. He then wisely concluded to lay quiet.

[Advertisement.]

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN,
Especially designed for the use of the *Medical Profession* and the *Family*. For sale by all prominent druggists. A. M. BININGER & Co.,
No. 338 Broadway, New-York, Sole Importers.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Even if the whole surface of the body is absolutely *blotted over* with pustules, incrustations, or running sores, it may be healed and purified by the Ointment, assisted internally by the Pills.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York,

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 23.

$1,000 Ill. Int. 1860	97		22	Penn. Coal Co	85½
2,000 Tennessee 6s, '90.	88¼		500	Harlem R. Prf	s30 35½
1,000 do	c 88¼		200	do	s30 35¼
4,000 do	88½		1400	do	s30 35
500 Virginia 6s	94½		450	do	35½
2,000 N. C. State 6s	96¾		300	Reading Railroad	c 44¼
10 600 Missouri S 6s	s10 83		100	do	45 44
4,000 do	83¾		200	do	b30 44¾
1,000 Cal. S. 7s. Bds	81¼		50	Mich. Cen. R.	s30 42
11,000 B'n C. W'y L.	100		50	do	s30 41¾
1,500 N. Y. C'l R. 6s, b3	90		100	do	42
1,000 N. Y. C. R. 7s	100		100	do	s10 41¾
1,000 Hud. R. R 3d M	78¾		50	do	b30 42
1,000 Ill. C. R. Bonds	83¼		100	Mn. S & N. Ina G. S	c 20½
3,000 Ill. F. Bonds	94		150	do	20¾
10 Bank of Commerce	88		200	do	s3 20½
30 Ocean Bank	86		50	do	b30 20¾
5 Am Exchange B'k	102		100	do	s5 20½
10 Commonwealth B'k	98		50	do	b60 20½
7 Continental Bank	99¼		14	do	20
10 do	99¾		50	Ga. & Chicago R	64
10 Bank of the S. N. Y.	99½		150	do	63¾
20 Del. & H. Can. Co	90¾		50	do	s30 63½
30 do	90		50	do	s60 63½
95 Pacific M. S. Co	69¼		550	do	63¾
5 do	69		200	do	s60 63¾
50 Canton Company	18¾		150	do	b60 63¾
11 N. Y. Cen. Railroad	74½		100	do	s20 63¾
100 do	74¾		84	Clev. & Tol. R'd	23¾
100 do	s10 74		100	do	23¾
50 do	s30 74		500	do	b60 24
100 do	s6 74¼		50	Chi. & R. I. R'd	s10 60¾
100 do	s15 74		200	do	61
400 do	c 74¾		50	do	b60 61¾
50 do	b60 74¾		250	do	b10 61
100 do	s7 74¾		100	do	b60 61½
360 Hud. Riv. R	s15 33¾		50	do	s3 61½
100 Harlem Railroad	10		100	La Crosse & Mill. R	⅝
50 Ill. Central R	63¾		10	do	⅝
100 do	s30 63				

MONDAY, July 25—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week was again very active in the Import entries, the total, including the heavy Dry Goods table in our last paper, being $7,372,135, against $3,801,648 same week last year, and $8,530,805 the same week in 1857. The Export movement of Specie was also active, though not quite so large as the previous week. The total, including $1,391,000 by the three steamers on Saturday is $2,029,211, against $1,031,443 same week last season. The sum is not so large as was calculated upon by some parties early in the week, and would have proved much less but for the unusual spirit of competition between the drawers of sight bills on England and France, and among the steamship owners for a Bullion freight. The latter was ultimately done as low as one-eighth of one ℔ cent., and bills were made on Paris at terms scarcely affording another eighth to the drawer, without underwriting his own risk at sea. Part of the profit of the whole operation is said to have inured to some of the Bullion Brokers, who were paid a trifling commission for selecting out of large parcels of Coin the new or full weight double eagles for shipment—these having become scarce, while the smaller Gold Coin would entail loss to the exporter at present terms of Exchange. Judging, therefore, by the actual shipment of the week, by five different opportunities, and the incentive of competition to make it as large as practicable, the opinion would seem to be reasonable, in view of the changed political state of Europe, that the shipments henceforth through July and August will not materially, if at all, exceed the receipts into the City. The shipments thus far in July, although amounting to $7,782,000, will have left the Bank Average and Sub-Treasury balance, this afternoon, very nearly the same as declared on the last Monday in June, the former not over half a million less, and the latter about three hundred thousand less; the line of Deposits running comparatively steady, while the Discount column, we believe, will be brought below $120,000,000, against $122,404,000 as averaged on the same Monday in June. The Sub-Treasury balance last week, by reason of the heavy customs paid upon the valuable Dry Goods cargoes entered at this port, ran up to $5,164,552, against $4,282,670 at the close of the previous week. This increase and the Specie Export would make an apparent difference against the Bank Average of $2,911,000, but as we find, on inquiry, that a good many small parcels of Gold have come in, daily, by Express from St. Louis, Nashville, and other Southwestern and Western points—to say nothing of the near cities—and that the averages have not run over $1,600,000 in the aggregate against the large Banks down town, the probability is that two millions will cover the total decrease, leaving about $21,250,000, against $23,223,000 last week, and $21,759,000 on the 25th June. It is possible the up-town averages, in the small Banks, may vary the result against this estimate. Early in the present week, the California remittance of July 5 is expected to arrive, while the Sub-Treasury balance, if ranging materially either way, will probably run in favor of the Banks. No direct opportunity for the Export of Specie will offer until the close of the week. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the past week was light, $802,204, against $1,462,388 same week last season. The Market for Money has not varied materially. The last transactions on Saturday, in Discounts, were some parcels of prime indorsed bills, averaging 4 months, (part running into December,) at 7 ℔ cent., and prime 60-day acceptances at 6 ℔ cent. As unusual on an easy market, on Saturday the leading Stock and Domestic Exchange Brokers were freely supplied with loans on demand at the inside quotation of 5@6 ℔ cent. The Exchange on Europe, for the mails of Saturday, were chiefly on Paris, at sight, the terms ranging f.5.11¼ net to f.5.11¼ net, and on 60 days' Paris f.5.13¾ net was accepted. Bills on London, 60 days, were rather tame at 110¼@110⅜ ℔ cent.

The Trade returns for the fiscal year, ending 30th June, having been completed and published in tabular form early in this month, we resume our weekly comparisons as for the calendar year, beginning 1st January last, since when, to 1st July, the Import entries at the port of New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, were.....$128,039,000
Add three weeks in July.....18,144,019

Total to date.....$146,183,019
To same time in 1858.....70,496,288

Increase since Jan. 1, 1859.....$75,686,731

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from 1st January to 1st July, were.....$31,609,000
Add three weeks in July.....2,991,119

Total since Jan. 1.....$34,600,119
To same date 1858.....35,405,331

Decrease to date.....$805,212

The Export of Specie from 1st January to 1st July, 1859, was.....$33,198,000
Add since 1st July.....7,781,479

Total to date.....$40,979,479
To same time 1858.....14,591,712

Increase to date.....$26,387,767

As the imports of Foreign Merchandise continue heavy, exciting some concern as to the state of the markets, both for Money and Merchandise, later in the season, it may be well to revert back a few years, to see how far this Importation is in excess of the demand likely to occur—as in excess they certainly appear to be—in the ordinary course of a Fall trade, which will have the influence of fully employed manufacturing labor at the East; of a fair activity in the mining districts of Pennsylvania; of another large, (and with peace in Europe,) extra valuable Cotton crop in the South; and of superabundant Grain crops, though with the prospect of moderate prices, in the West. We take for comparison the year 1856, when the Grain crops were fair; Mining and Manufacturing industry well employed, but the Planting interest at the South not so rich as at present. And we confine the comparison of Imports to the port of New-York, although the present proportion of entries to the whole country here is several per cent. larger than in 1856.

	Imports N. Y. from Jan. 1.	Population U. S.
856	$129,285,147	27,400,000
859	146,183,019	30,600,000
Increase to July 25, 13 ℔ cent.		11⅓ ℔ cent

The relative difference thus shown, although still sufficient to increase caution in the purchase and distribution of the large amount of Foreign Goods now being thrown on our market, is not so remarkable as the comparison with last year, which, in every sense, was an exceptional season, forbidding the ordinary scale of consumption. Besides, it will be found that of the Imports of the present year, the net amount which has gone into Bond, for want of an immediate market, will be much heavier by the close of July than 1856. Of the entries since 1st May, about $11,000,000 have gone into Bond in excess of the withdrawals from Bond, whereas for the same three months in 1856 the addition to the Bonded Goods was only $7,184,000; showing that the present entries are earlier than in ordinary seasons, or else in considerable advance of the probable demand for consumption. The latter we deem most probable, because of the prudence thus far evinced by the Wholesale Grocery and Dry Goods Jobbing houses, of first-class credit, in putting out their paper.

COURTESY OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	101¼@101¾
N. Y. Central	75¼@75⅞@74¾
New-York and Erie	6¾@6¾
Reading	45¼@46¼@44¾
Rock Island	62½@62¼@61¼
Michigan Southern	8¾@7¾
Michigan Southern preferred	23¼@21¼@23@19@20¼
Michigan Central	43¾@42
Toledo	26@24
Galena	65¼@63¾
Illinois Central	65@63¾
Panama	118@116
Pacific Mail	70@71¾@69
Missouris	83¾@84@83½
Virginias	94½@94¾
Tennessees	90@88¼
Illinois Central Bonds	84@83¾
Hudson River	33¾@33¾
Harlem Preferred	36¼@37@35¾
Delaware and Hudson	89@90¾@90

The *Bull* account in the Stock Market, which showed itself at the close of week before last, was fairly supported until Thursday last, when the additional advance made on the peace news began to yield, after which the general Share Market fell off rapidly to late on Friday afternoon, when the lowest figures in our table were made on the Street. On Saturday there was but one regular session of the Brokers. The feeling continued dull, and some considerable sales of Harlem Preferred, and some of the Western Shares, were pressed on the first call of the list. After this prices were steadier and partially improved on the Street. The first demonstration to produce the reversal of tone in the market, made for the *Bear* account, was against Michigan Guaranteed, on the rumor that the Company would pass the August interest on part of their mortgage debt, falling due the 1st of the month. This was mere rumor, as we understand the usual notice to pay on presentation all the interest then due will appear in a day or two; but, in connection with the recent lamentable accident on the line, it had its influence. The extreme decline was about 6 ℔ cent., of which 1¼ ℔ cent. was recovered at the close. Another rumor to the prejudice of New-York Central was circulated on Friday afternoon, to the effect of a renewal of the war between the four trunk lines, but this was contradicted on Saturday morning, and the alleged *probability* of a general rupture not only denied by the common umpire, but rendered wholly *improbable* by the absence from the City of the leading managers of all the Roads, except the President of the Erie. The State Stocks slightly improved on the last news from Europe, but closed dull, Tennessees being 1¼ ℔ cent. lower than on Saturday week, owing to a few parcels being pressed on sale through the week. On the Street, at 3 o'clock, the general market left off steady.

The August interest on the Harlem Railroad Bonds will be paid at the Office of the Company, Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue.

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1858. Week	1858. Total.	1859. Week.	1859. Total.
Schuylkill Railroad	41,453	850,466	36,353	921,873
Schuylkill Canal	41,406	479,843	38,551	600,383
Lehigh Valley Railroad	11,090	267,302	11,026	322,074
Lehigh Valley Canal	24,866	373,735	30,883	430,298
Scranton South	13,934	260,634	13,328	304,056
Scranton North	4,003	68,577	5,072	99,848
Penn. Coal Co	227,934	227,938	23,615	298,903
Delaware and Hud. Co.	12,156	109,783	119,917	215,915
Wyoming Canal, South			12,441	12,753
Wyoming Canal, North				72,764
Shamokin Region	2,462	41,034	4,211	
Total Anthracite	177,983	2,629,202	182,886	3,264,154
Lykens Valley Coal Co.	2,253	32,034	1,442	19,438
Short Mountain Co	492	17,488	1,038	24,340
Treverton Coal	2,969	48,832	2,887	64,378
Broad Top	3,453	49,514	2,220	65,840
Cumberland Coal			13,162	271,570
Semi-Anth. and Bit.	8,467	147,898	7,587	173,946
Add Anthracite	177,983	2,629,202	182,886	3,264,154
Total	186,450	2,777,100	190,473	3,438,100

TENNESSEE BANKS TO JULY 1.

Domestic Bills		$4,903,336
Discounted Notes		5,397,588
Bills and Notes in suit		789,573
Common School Bonds		31,398
State Bonds and Bonds Indorsed by State		1,186,006
Bonds of the City of Nashville		14,921
Stocks		46,304
Real Estate		490,876—12,800,206
Due from Banks		2,661,562
Branch Balances		571,439
Bonus on Bonds		5,093
Cash, viz:		
Notes of other Banks	507,444	
Gold and Silver	3,094,900	3,602,344
Total		$19,700,645
Capital Stock		$8,131,762
Sinking or Contingent Fund	102,655	
Contingent Interest	25,687	
Common School Land and Districts	379,179	
Treasurer of Tennessee	54,377	
Profit and Loss	1,369,619	
Unclaimed Dividends	31,918	
Dividend Planters' and Union	156,530	—2,119,909
Branch Balances		151,938
Due to Banks		645,237
Individual Depositors		3,829,024
Circulation		4,422,712
Total		$19,700,645

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

Banks.	Loans. July 16.	Loans. July 9.	Specie. July 16.	Specie. July 9.
Citizens' Bank	4,144,738	$4,288,017	3,496,704	$3,253,281
Canal Bank	1,297,413	1,329,358	1,467,661	1,442,486
Louisiana	1,986,000	1,927,197	2,435,737	2,464,985
Louisiana State	3,871,867	3,999,020	3,383,487	3,366,162
Mech. & Trad	740,617	759,065	648,265	682,362
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,121,109	1,044,394	648 156	706,773
Southern Bank	227,538	228,555	218,907	227,320
Union Bank	943,221	970,751	497,554	455,979
Merchants' Bank	851,613	875,577	180,905	218,755
Crescent City	932,008	961,334	197,992	229,306
Bank of America	934,142	980,973	501,181	428,946
Total	16,750,441	17,074,431	13,666,542	13,475,334
	Decrease...$323 990		Increase...$191,190	

Banks.	Circulation. July 16.	Circulation. July 9.	Deposits. July 16.	Deposits. July 9.
Citizens' Bank	3,747,450	3,900,175	4,030,332	3,929,084
Canal Bank	1,077,755	1,131,535	974,170	1,043,156
Louisiana	949,384	919,174	3,526,390	3,719,927
Louisiana State	2,424,185	2,479,215	4,976,149	5,129,091
Mech. & Traders'	362,490	374,695	713,657	774,467
Bk. of N. Orleans	598,140	628,530	842,910	862,476
Southern Bank	227,920	248,815	251,632	259,959
Union Bank	858,920	863,880	943,230	955,769
Merchants' Bank	367,370	372,760	385,444	379,150
Crescent City	221,160	224,070	383,766	443,027
Bank of America	220,200	219,855	940,269	890,273
Total	10,743,394	11,061,704	17,972 879	18 385,379
	Decrease...$318,340		Decrease ..$412,498	

Banks.	Exchange. July 16.	Exchange. July 9.	Due Dist. Banks. July 16.	Due Dist. Banks. July 9.
Citizens' Bank	871,906	1 079,324	283,718	294,814
Canal Bank	397,343	450,987	344,227	370,743
Louisiana	585,615	781,729	432 367	514,032
Louisiana State	572,006	666 050	395,852	428,686
Mech. and Trad	243 452	274,241	23,328	28,381
B'k of N. Orleans	224,608	317,330	104,240	85,273
Southern Bank	914,160	957 628		
Union Bank	232 959	246,026	163,272	133,888
Merchants' Bank	47,799	180 928	49 084	21,699
Crescent City	13,846	26,723	32,772	23,697
Bank of America	1,320	9,872	3,957	4,121
Total	4,044,114	4,839 808	1,642,797	1,743,234
	Decrease..$795,694		Increase...$169,563	

Showing a balance of $137,522 of the net balance remaining after the payment of current expenses and interest on the $19,000,000 of mortgage bonds.

For the balance of the year the road will earn probably about $1,100,000; the expenses and interest for the three months will be, by the estimates of Mr. GELPCKE, $1 039,995, leaving a balance of $60,005 to be added to $137,522, making a total of net earnings, after paying the interest on the mortgage, of say $200,000. At this rate the total net earnings of the road would be $1,357,517, equal to the interest on nearly $20,000,000.

The *American Railroad Journal* of Saturday copies some translated extracts from a recent letter of one of the Directors of the Erie Company to a correspondent in Germany, and remarks:

"The estimates of Mr. GELPCKE enable us to present very nearly the result of the operations of the road for the three-quarters of the present fiscal year. Estimating expenses at $250,000 per month, and the interest on the five mortgage bonds at $96,665, we have the following:

5 months.	Gross earnings.	Current expenses.	Interest on mort. debt.
As above	$1 890,796	$1,308,527	$483,335
March	364 296	250,000	96,665
April	380,342	250,000	96,665
May	349,953	250,000	96,665
June	330,657	250,000	96,665
	$3,316,044	$2,308 527	$869,995
		869,995	
		$3,178,522	
		3,316,044	
		$137,522	

Real Estate.... SATURDAY, July 23.